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Konoye Keeps 10 Ministers; Toyoda Replaces Matsuoka

Tokyo, July 18.

SELECTION of the third Konoye Cabinet was completed this afternoon, and its investiture was performed at the Imperial Palace in the Emperor's presence at 8.50 o'clock this evening, 48 hours after the resignation of the previous administration which occured shortly after 6.30 p.m. on July 16, and a little over 24 hours after Prince Konoye received the Imperial Command to form a new Government.

Prince Konoye visited the Imperial Palace at 7 o'clock with the list of his new Cabinet members for presentation to the Emperor, who approved the list. The list of new Cabinet members is as follows:—

Premier and concurrently Justice Minister, **Prince Fumimaro Konoye.**

Foreign Minister and concurrently Overseas Minister, **Admiral Teijiro Toyoda,** former Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Home Minister, **Mr. Harumichi Tanabe,** former Communications Minister in the Hiranuma Cabinet.

Finance Minister, **Mr. Masatsune Ogura,** former Minister-without-Portfolio.

War Minister, **Lieut.-Gen. Hideki Tojo.**

Navy Minister, **Admiral Koshiro Oikawa.**

Education Minister, **Dr. Kunihiko Hashida.**

Agriculture and Forestry Minister, **Mr. Hiroyasu Ino.**

Commerce and Industry Minister, **Vice-Admiral Masazo Sakonji,** President of the North Saghalien Oil Company.

Communications Minister and concurrently Railway Minister, **Mr. Shozo Murata.**

Welfare Minister, **Lieut.-Gen. Chikahiko Koizumi,** Director of the Fourth Section of the Central Co-operative Council of the National Service Association.

Ministers-without-Portfolio, **Lieut.-Gen. Heisuke Yanagawa;** former Justice Minister; **Lieut.-Gen. Teiichi Suzumi,** concurrently Governor of the Cabinet Planning Board; and possibly **Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma,** former Home Minister.

Chief Secretary, **Mr. Kenji Tomita.**

Director of the Legislative Bureau, **Mr. Naokai Murase.**

President of the Information Board, **Dr. Nobufumi Ito.**

Formal installation of all members of the new Konoye Ministry completed at 9 o'clock tonight at the Imperial Palace in the presence of Emperor Hirohito. Prince Fumimaro Konoye, at 9.55 o'clock tonight, summoned his first Cabinet session. The meeting was brief and lasted until 10.13 o'clock.

Following the meeting Prince Konoye in a brief statement asserted that he was determined to realize a fundamental renovation of the national structure for a "bold and swift" realization of the Government's fixed policies to deal with the increasingly grave world situation.

Simultaneously, the War Minister, Lieut.-Gen. Hideki Tojo and the Navy Minister, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, jointly issued a statement pledging the fullest support to the wartime Cabinet, and declaring that the basic policies of the nation remained unaltered.

Meanwhile, it was officially announced that the next Cabinet meeting is due to take place on July 22.

Compared with the previous administration, the present Konoye Cabinet offers few changes in personnel.

Five of Prince Konoye's colleagues, including Mr. Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, serving in the former Cabinet have disappeared from the scene, and in their stead are three new men in the Cabinet's line-up consisting of 14 Ministers.

Ten Retained

Of the ten Cabinet members staying on from the previous administration, seven will continue to occupy the same berths, including the key portofolios of War and Navy, aside from the Premiership.

Four others have been transferred to preside over different administrative departments.

Seven of the 14 men comprising the ministerial line-up are of military or naval extraction, covering the posts of Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Industry, and Welfare, including three admirals and four Army generals.

Of the former Cabinet members who have been withdrawn, the most noteworthy figure doubtlessly is that of the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, whose future plans and actions are at present unknown.

Exodus List

Additionally, the exodus list includes the Finance Minister, Mr. Isao Kawada, the Welfare Minister, Mr. Tsuneo Kanemitsu, Railway Minister, Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Overseas Minister, Mr. Kiyoshi Akita.

[Domei.

(Continued on page 2, col. 6 *)

Reports Persist Of Pressure by Japan on Vichy

London, July 18.

Neutral sources possessing contact with the Vichy Government tended today to confirm reports that the Japanese were continuing to place strong pressure on Marshal Henri Petain to hand over Camranh Bay to them, with the only alternative that the Japanese would take the strategic harbour by force.

Other diplomatic circles received reports similar to that one published yesterday by the diplomatic correspondent of the London "Times" claiming that Japan had threatened to make war on Indo-China to gain the bases.

One diplomatic source claimed that Tokyo had given Marshal Petain only a few days in which to decide on whether to submit or fight. It was pointed out that the Japanese "arguments" are backed by the fact they already have a considerable air force in Indo-China.

Recently Reinforced

Approximately 130 planes have been based in Hanoi and Haiphong for some time, and these were recently reinforced. It was also reported that about 300 planes have been stationed at Hainan Island, 180 on the Spratley Islands and another 300 in Formosa.

It was generally expected the new Japanese demands likely would follow a more drastic policy than adopted toward Indo-China recently. Despite the influence exerted by industrialist and conservative leaders, it was known that some Japanese leaders were convinced that Japan could obtain useful concessions from Indo-China without gravely risking effective British-American intervention or counter-action.

Such a programme, according to the Japanese belief as interpreted here, would secure new sources of food and raw materials for the Japanese, as well as useful bases, while simultaneously convincing Chancellor Adolf Hitler that the Japanese were dutifully collaborating with Axis policy.—United Press.

Japan, Russia Still Negotiating

Tokyo, July 18.

Soviet-Japanese negotiations on fisheries and trade subjects are still going on despite Russo-German hostilities, a Government spokesman said here today.

Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board said the negotiations had not ceased.

Mr. Ishii said he was not informed yet as to whether the Japanese Government had protested to Moscow over Russian establishment of danger zones in the Japan and Okhotsk seas.

Envoy Sees Ohashi

M. Constantin Smetanin, Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo, this morning called on Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Foreign Vice-Minister and conferred for one hour, reported Japanese sources today.—United Press.

Peru-Ecuador Border Conflict

Washington, July 18.

At a press conference yesterday, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, was asked whether he could comment on the state of the negotiations concerning Peru and Ecuador.

Mr. Welles replied that the informal discussions that had been proceeding in Washington were being undertaken by the Brazilian and Argentine Ambassadors and himself, as well as representatives of Peru and Ecuador, and they dealt with details and procedure. He added that he thought the matter was progressing satisfactorily, and said that he would have further talks in the afternoon.—Reuter.

Hopkins Gives Facts of Fast Growing Aid

London, July 18.

That American production of war materials, particularly planes and tanks, was steadily increasing, and that the United States was now building enough ships to carry these goods to every country fighting for democracy, was announced by Mr. Harry Hopkins, special envoy of President Roosevelt, now in the British capital.

In an interview today, Mr. Hopkins also announced that he would be in Britain for a week or ten days to confer with the British Government and the American Ambassador, Mr. John G. Winant, on the whole problem of supply to the United Kingdom and the Middle East.

"We are launching the biggest merchant shipbuilding programme ever undertaken by any country", Mr. Hopkins said. "We are going to build enough ships to bring the goods to the United Kingdom and into every theater in the world where democracies are fighting Hitler".

Huge Shipbuilding Plan

He added that the United States was building one million tons of merchant shipping this year, six million next year, and substantially more than that in 1943. Next year's figure was nearly two million tons more than was built by America in the peak year of the last war, he revealed.

Referring to munitions, the special envoy said: "We have launched a vast programme of aeroplane production which is moving ahead very rapidly now. New factories are coming into production in the near future, particularly for heavy four-engined bombers which can reach the easternmost parts of Germany and knock out factories and sources of supply.

"We are convinced that between England and America we can build far more of these planes per month than Germany—and better ones."

More Tanks, Guns

Mr. Hopkins also said that America was substantially increasing the production of tanks and anti-tank guns.

"As a general comment on production in America I would say that production is increasing every month, is going to increase every month, and will to be more extensive than anybody realizes.

"The whole production effort of Britain and America must be to supply munitions of war sufficient to overwhelm Fascist dictators. That is the only purpose—to whip these fellows."

Asked if America would protect the transit of her goods across the Atlantic, Mr. Hopkins said: "The President has said that our goods are going to arrive: All I can say is that we are going to do it. We are going to protect those ships, but I cannot discuss details."—Reuter.

At Cabinet Meeting

London, July 18.

Mr. Harry Hopkins, supervisor of the lease and lend programme and one of President Roosevelt's closest advisers, arrived in London yesterday afternoon. His visit was to make a check-up in Britain on the operation of the aid bill. He was in Britain on a similar mission from January 6 to February 16.

Mr. Hopkins crossed the Atlantic in one of a fleet of big bombers, all of which arrived in Britain safely. He immediately visited Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister and later attended a Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Hopkins yesterday attended a meeting of the British War Cabinet, creating a precedent.—Reuter.

Lozovsky Says Japan, Russia Friends

Moscow, July 18.

Mr. S. A. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, told the press yesterday that Soviet Russia had made repeated declarations following conclusion of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact concerning the necessity of good neighbourly relations between the two nations. He said these declarations were understood fully by both M. Joseph Stalin and Prince Fumimaro Konoye of Japan.

M. Lozovsky categorically denied Japanese reports that negotiations were going on whereby areas of the Soviet border on the Pacific would be ceded to the United States for bases. He said the report was "a typical war-time newspaper canard."—United Press.

Norwegians Display Dauntless Spirit

New York, July 18.

"From Nazi-occupied lands, a steady trickle of smuggled news provides continuous evidence that Hitler has not overcome the dauntless spirit of the peoples he has conquered and disarmed," states the "New York Times" in an article.

"Fresh evidence comes from Norway," the paper proceeds. "There all but three of 18 provincial governors have resigned rather than obey the puppet quisling.

"Under the excuse of shortage of workers compulsory labour has now been decreed throughout the country. But it will not profit the occupying power.

"Norwegian exports to the Reich steadily decline. Transferable loot has been exhausted, and the population ingeniously keeps production down so that new supplies fail to materialise. Hitler reaps only new problems from the lands he has overrun."—Reuter.

Spaniards Warned

Madrid, July 18.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco yesterday warned that Spaniards must prepare themselves against the "foolishness of other people which is resulting in aggravation of the world situation and is extending and expanding the war."—United Press.

Southward Move By Japan Forecast in Manila

Manila, July 18.

AUTHORITATIVE military circles decline to discuss reports of Japanese aims and actions southward. However, informed observers indicate their view is that Japan will move southward to Indo-China within a few weeks.

The cornerstone of international policies pursued by Japan since 1932 has revolved around expansion and signs are clear that the trend of expansion has been southward during the past decade. The present is the best opportunity for a further move southward without fighting because the collapse of the French Empire revealed by Syria shows that not even the French would defend Indo-China.

To Gain Strategic Points

Informed quarters believe that Japan will move in the next few weeks to Indo-China and pick up such strategic points as Camranh Bay because she can do this without bringing the Democracies into action.

The Cabinet change, it is pointed out, is another indication of such a move since it probably was brought about by the aggressive military and naval faction.

Other indications include recent shuttling of troops and requisitioning of large ocean-going vessels. The latter is stressed since it means huge cash losses which Japan, at present pressed for foreign exchange, cannot afford save for an excellent reason.

Up to 125,000 Men

Japan does not need large shipping space only to place 50,000 troops in southern Indo-China but the move means she intends to station between 100,000 and 125,000 men on the southern Indo-China border to meet anything Britain with Thailand can present, in the opinion of observers here. She would thus be in a strategic position for future operations in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies.

The latter advance may not come for a long time but Japan can afford to wait since Indo-China is no small prize and offers magnificent opportunities for loot.

Informed circles point out that a drive in Russia is unlikely since Japan would gain nothing by an attack on Siberia now. If Russia were defeated by Germany, Japan would be able to get all she wants without fighting. If the war is prolonged the Russians will be forced to draw on their Far Eastern army for reserves, whereupon Japan would be in a more favourable position to attack.

Summarizing the situation, informed quarters incline to the view that Japan will move southward probably shortly in view of the Cabinet change, the most important reason being that the Democracies are not inclined to fight for the French Empire. However, an attempt on Hongkong, Philippines, Malaya or the Netherlands East Indies would be certain to draw swift action from the Democracies.—Reuter.

King Inspects Field Artillery

His Majesty the King is shown during an inspection tour of the Southern Command in England. He is pictured during a visit to the Command artillery, passing along a line of 25-pounders.

R.A.F. Continues Relentless Bombing of Germany

London, July 18.

INDUSTRIAL areas in Cologne and elsewhere in the Rhineland were attacked by R.A.F. bombers on Thursday night, states an Air Ministry communique. Many bombs were seen to hit their targets, and though weather made it difficult to observe results, fires were seen.

A ship of about 4,000 tons was seen to be hit when other aircraft attacked shipping at Saint Nazaire.

During operations carried out late last night by R.A.F. fighters four more German aircraft were destroyed, making a total of nine for the day.

British losses for the day were six fighters, but the pilot of one is safe.

Nazis Over England

German air activity over England last night was not on a large scale, states the Air Ministry. Activity over land was almost entirely confined to a town in north-east England which was sharply attacked. Some damage was done and there were a number of fires.

Details of the casualties are not yet known, but it is feared that they may prove heavy.

Bombs were dropped at a few other points but from these no damage or casualties have been reported.

Hull Attacked

Hull was subjected to a sharp attack by German bombers last night, it is now revealed.

Last night's attacks on the east coast of Britain were the heaviest for some time, it is stated here, a relatively strong force of raiders dropping a number of heavy bombs.

Houses, commercial buildings, shops and two industrial premises were damaged.

There were a number of fatal casualties as a result of widespread damage, particularly where shelters were hit. Anti-aircraft guns put up a powerful barrage.—Reuter.

Two Enemy Ships Sunk

London, July 18.

Sinking of a 6,000-ton tanker and a 3,500-ton supply ship was almost certainly achieved by Coastal Command aircraft on Wednesday night, it is officially announced. Two other supply ships were probably damaged. —Reuter.

Berlin Admission

Berlin, July 18.

D.N.B., official German news agency, reported from the Hague yesterday that British planes on Wednesday night dropped explosives and incendiary bombs on Holland, killing 33 persons and wounding 44 others. —United Press.

R.A.A.F. Units Planned

Sydney, July 18.

The Government is considering establishment of R.A.F. administrative units in the middle East and England in order to co-operate with R.A.F. commands in view of the many Australian airmen fighting in those war theatres, declared Mr. McEwen, member of the War Cabinet, yesterday. It is proposed to review the policy of not publishing names of airmen distinguishing themselves, he said.—Reuter.

German Plans To Take Syria Clearly Revealed

(By Reuter's Special Correspondent With Imperial Troops in Syria)

Beirut, July 18.

Herr Groba, German Minister to Baghdad, returned to Syria after the Iraqi rebellion with two sacks of gold. When he reached a hotel in north Syria the manager, porter and another man were needed to carry one sack to his bedroom. This is but one of the amazing stories told me by a British resident of Beirut who has just finished five weeks of internment.

He also said that the Germans even promised to bring aviation fuel to Syria by submarine. This was discovered when a telephone call from a prominent Vichy official to Herr Renoir, principal German delegate at Aleppo, was overheard. When the British entered Syria, Herr Renoir telephoned daily to a leading member of the High Commissioner's office requesting latest news from the front.

Nazi Action Nipped

He finally came to Beirut with a "petit personnel" to make direct contact with Gen. Dentz and after hearing latest reports fled from the country.

There is no shadow of doubt that Germany planned a blitzkrieg on Syria aiming at complete occupation of Syria and Lebanon. I learn from Britons in Beirut, and the British action not only was timely but desperately necessary. I also learn that even after the British penetration into Syria and the end of the Iraqi rebellion, the Germans were still pouring material into Syrian aerodromes, copying the Bulgarian infiltration.

Why Nazis Left

The reason for the sudden departure of the Luftwaffe was given by a remark by Col. von Mannteuffel who was in charge of the Nerab aerodrome at Aleppo when bidding farewell to the Vichy staff. "We are going because we don't want to give credence to reports of German occupation of Syria," he said.—Reuter.

83 U.S. Tankers to Be Completed

Washington, July 17.

The United States Maritime Commission revealed that 83 tankers totalling 894,000 tons will be completed between August 1, 1941, and December 31, 1945, at a cost of US$223,623,500.

The keel of the first tanker to be constructed under the programme will be laid on Tuesday at the Sun Shipbuilding Plant in Chester, Pennsylvania, and is scheduled to be completed on February 28, 1942.

The Maritime Commission further declared that 72 tankers had been earmarked for delivery to Britain.—Domei.

U.S. Naval Planes on Patrol in All Areas

Washington, July 17.

Rear-Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Aeronautical Board, testified before the House Naval Affairs Committee that United States Naval planes were "doing patrol work all over the world."

When asked by Representative Sterling Cole if the Navy had been patrolling the Pacific, Rear-Admiral Towers said that the Navy had been patrolling by plane in the Atlantic, Pacific, the Philippines and Panama areas.—Domei.

German Forces Too Deep in Eastern Europe to Strike at Britain

London, July 18.

Nearly four weeks of all-out offensive against Russia, regardless of impressive gains, have involved Germany so deeply in eastern Europe that invasion of Britain in the fall, soon would be out of the question, said military observers here yesterday.

Exceptionally well-informed sources here believed that Chancellor Adolf Hitler would have to be in a position to start turning by August 1, in order to get in a position for an assault against England before bad weather begins.

The stepped-up British aerial offensive in western Europe has resulted in transfer of only a small number of skilled German fighter pilots from the Russian front, said well informed sources.

They considered the mass movement and reformation of the Luftwaffe in west Europe would take about one month.

The army could hardly be regrouped, re-equipped and rested under two months—and not that fast if the Russians have caused anywhere near the casualties they claim to have inflicted.—United Press.

Italy Admits R.A.F. Busy in Middle East

Rome, July 18.

British planes last night bombed Palermo, capital of Sicily, wounding three persons, the High Command announced today. The High Command also said that British aircraft had attacked Benghazi and Derna in Africa, causing some casualties, and that a severe aerial battle was waged over Malta against superior British forces. Axis planes attacked British positions at Tobruk and Sidi Barrani.—United Press.

Germans Hurl All Forces in Win Or Lose Gamble

London, July 18.

As the threat to Leningrad appeared today to be entering an acute stage, military experts here believed that the Germans were throwing in the majority of their military might and air force for a tremendous "win all or lose all" effort to smash through stubborn Russian resistance and capture Leningrad and Moscow.

Indications are that the Germans, realizing that the continued orderly withdrawal of the Russians to the east and destruction of communications and stores as they go, might prevent the Germans finally from crushing the Russian armies, the Nazi High Command has decided to hurl everything into a total effort.

The theory on which this strategy is based calls for precautionary retention of large strategic reserves and demands boldness and enforcement of decision at decisive points.

Success or Collapse

Although Germany's effective rear is limited by communication difficulties, it was believed that at the present distance from German frontiers the full weight of the army could swing behind the massed strength of the Luftwaffe and arboured divisions, with which the Nazis plan to deliver a knockout blow.

An effort of such magnitude however, can not be sustained indefinitely and experts believed that it must soon lead either to success or collapse. Some believed that if the Germans fail to reach Leningrad and Moscow within three weeks, they will be defeated.

Nazi Scheme

In connection with the Nazi threat to Leningrad, it was indicated that the Germans were attempting to get farther round to the south in order to secure the railways and roads running to the city from the south and southeast before trying a direct assault.

Such an attack from the south probably would be accompanied by another from the north across the Karelian Isthmus.

A double drive would put the city in great danger, although it was anticipated that the Russans would show fierce resistance, especially since the Leningrad area garrison was reported to comprise 1,000,000 well-equipped men.

Meanwhile, if the German claims of the capture of Polotsk and Smolensk are true, it was feared that bitterly contested Vitebsk, which is between these two points, may also be in German hands.

Between Vitebsk and Smolensk lies the Dvina-Dnieper gap, regarded as the weakest part of Russia's northern defence line on the direct route to Moscow.

The loss of this territorial triangle also means the loss of the valuable north to south railway line from Leningrad through Vitebsk to Smolensk and from there to Kiev and Odessa.—United Press.

Japanese Ships Tied Up at Cristobal

Cristobal, July 18.

Five Japanese merchant ships are tied up at Cristobal, awaiting transit to the Pacific through the Panama Canal, and their agents said yesterday they were considering the advisability of rerouting them around South America.

Officials remained silent as to the reason for the hold-up, except to comment that it was orders.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Meets With Naval High Command

Washington, July 18.

An unscheduled conference of the Naval High Command was summoned suddenly yesterday afternoon by President Roosevelt.

Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral J. Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and other high officers were present.—United Press.

New Cuban Cabinet

Havana, July 18.

Colonel Fulgencio Batista, President of Cuba, yesterday formed a new Cabinet and retained former members, some of whom were assigned to new posts.

Senor Federico Laredobru, former president of Cuba, became Minister of Justice.—United Press.

Lord Halifax Urges U.S. Engineers to Enlist With British

Burbank, California, July 18.

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador who arrived here on a five-day inspection tour of Pacific coast aeroplane plants, yesterday urged American engineers and service men to enlist in the British armed forces.

He declared that Britain needs more "American service engineers so that full advantage can be taken of all American machines when they get across." He was addressing 30,000 employees of the Lockheed factory on the occasion of the flight of the 1,000th Lockheed warplane to Britain.

"Some stalwarts from this corporation are now in England servicing planes of your production when they return from the battle-front—taking their part beside the airmen," he declared.—United Press.

Turkish Ships Warned

London, July 18.

The Turkish Government has ordered all Turkish ships in the Black Sea not to sail at night, according to the Swiss radio.—Reuter.

Nazis Still 150 Miles From Leningrad

London, July 18.

THE German offensive on the eastern front appears to have developed into four main attacks, with heavy fighting going on in all sectors. The first drive is in the direction of Leningrad, regarding which the Moscow communique states that heavy fighting is now proceeding in the region immediately south of Lake Peipus, roughly 150 miles from Leningrad.

Moscow Radio announces that in this sector the enemy is meeting with particularly fierce resistance, as a large part of the civil population has joined with guerilla bands in damaging railways, destroying German tanks and putting out of action lorries, motor cars and communication units.

Fighting in the central region, where the Germans are making a determined thrust towards Smolensk, appears to be continuing unabated, while reports from the Kiev front indicate that the German drive into the Ukraine is now being held. Reports from the Ukrainian capital speak of fighting in the Novograd-Volynsk area.

There is little news of the great battle now proceeding in Bessarabia, where the Germans appear to have made some advance into Soviet-occupied territory.

No Big Change

A communique issued by Moscow last night states: "During the night of July 17 stubborn fighting continued in the direction of Pskov-Porkhow, Smolensk, Bobruisk and on the Bessarabian sector of the front. No substantial change took place in the disposition of the troops at the front.

"Our air force continued its operations against enemy mechanized troops and against enemy aircraft on their aerodromes. According to preliminary data 22 planes were destroyed in air combats and on the ground: we lost eight planes".

The German High Command meanwhile claims that "vast operations on the eastern front are proceeding in our favour."

Tremendous Struggle

According to the latest Russian communique the Germans have made no progress in their offensive towards Leningrad along the east shore of Lake Peipus. The Russians claim to be still around Pskov, near the southern tip of the lake.

In the central sector south of the road to Smolensk, the Russian claim to be still advancing after their counter-attack of five days ago. They mention fighting near Bobruisk, 30 miles west of the point on the Dnieper river where their counter-attack began.

The slow German advance is held by competent observers to bear out Soviet claims to have adequate equipment. Despite Nazi claims of the collapse of Russian resistance, the fact remains that the Nazis have failed in the last 14 days to make any spectacular progress.

Soviet Craft Praised

Soviet fighter planes are highly praised by experts in Moscow, who say that many of these are better than the Messrschmitts. Russian dive-bombers are also considered excellent.

The Germans have nowhere managed to secure lasting air superiority, while frequently the Soviets exercise local superiority. The miscellaneous structure of the Luftwaffe, comprising Italian, Czech and Polish-made planes, suggests that the more standardized units of the air force are still on the western front, and this assortment of planes is a sign of German weakness in the air.

Both sides are bombing each other's rear communications and transports. The so-called guerilla warfare is of two kinds—large units operate closely behind the main lines for the purpose of cutting off tanks from their supplies, while smaller bodies of men much farther west behind the enemy are performing hazardous activities which have great nuisance value.

It is not clear how the Russians manage to live when they remain behind in evacuated areas, where all foodstuffs have been destroyed.

Moscow More Confident

Far from being dismayed by reports of German progress, the people in Moscow are even more confident than they were a week ago, writes Reuter's special correspondent in the Russian capital. It is now regarded as absolutely inevitable, he says, that the Germans will be defeated ultimately, no matter what setbacks the Russians receive in the meantime. This confidence has risen from the slowness of the German advance and the reassuring effect of the Anglo-Soviet alliance.—Reuter.

Nazi Radio Silent On Smolensk

London, July 18.

The German radio still has made no mention of a claim by the official German news agency that the important town of Smolensk, 220 miles west of Moscow, had been captured by the Nazis.—Reuter.

Nazis Admit Soviet Counter-Attacks

Berlin, 18.

The German war machine, surging eastward under cloaks of artificial fog in the "greatest struggle in world history," yesterday claimed capture of Smolensk, on the road to Moscow, and also the Bessarabian capital of Kishinev (Chisinau), last of the heavy defences of Kiev.

The battle was an all-out struggle in which 9,000,000 men and masses of weapons and tanks were locked, said the official German news agency D.N.B.

Drive on Leningrad

The Germans also were reported driving on Leningrad, although the Red Army was counter-attacking heavily but suffering "bloodiest losses," said D.N.B.

An authorized military spokesman described the gigantic conflict along the entire front as one "which probably will decide the fate of the entire Soviet-German war."

D.N.B. revealed that the German break-through of the Stalin line left important fortified strongholds in the rear still not captured. Yesterday, for the first time, Germans took the strongly defended town of Polotzk, about 40 miles west of the Stalin line on the Vitbsk front, which the Germans passed around when they pierced the line, said D.N.B.

Smolensk Important

Smolensk was one of the heaviest losses the Soviet Armies have suffered thus far, said responsible sources here. The City was an extremely important railroad and highway junction and also was one of the largest industrial centres west of Moscow, with large armament and aeroplane factories.

The Luftwaffe for the past three weeks ceaselessly pounded Smolensk in an effort to put the arms factories out of commission and wreck Soviet rear communications.—United Press.

Finnish Claims

Helsinki, July 18.

Official Finnish communiques yesterday claimed that bombing attacks on Soviet Russia's railroads "cut them at several points and in some cases transport trains were hit directly." Finnish bombers attacked the railroad to Murmansk at Petroskoj, Loutiman and Popleto, the communique stated.—United Press.

Soviets Attacking Infantry

Berlin, July 18.

Soviet troops are now trying to delay the German advance by attacks on German infantry troops following armoured advance guards in the Kiev area, says the German official new agency early this morning.—Reuter.

Train of U.S. Consular Men to Axis Awaited

Vichy, July 18.

The United States Embassy yesterday was seeking news of the special train bringing 77 American consular officials, their wives and families from Greece and Italy across France to Lisbon. The Americans were to board the transport U.S.S. West Point (the former luxury liner America) at Lisbon—following the forced closure of consulates in territory occupied by Germans and Italians.

The special train was supposed to have left San Remo, Italy two days ago but has not yet arrived at Mentone where a French special train has been waiting to carry them across southern France to the Spanish frontier at Cerbere.—United Press.

No Need for American In Cabinet

Los Angeles, July 18.

The British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, was questioned here yesterday on a suggestion that as Mr. Harry Hopkins attended a British Cabinet meeting an American might be included in the Cabinet. There was no necessity for such a step, declared Lord Halifax. He said: "We are working in complete harmony exchanging information all the time and co-operating. There are no differences in views between the two governments."—Reuter.

General Marshall Warns of New German Operations

Washington, July 18.

GEN. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Military Affairs Committee yesterday said that the Army now foresees Spain, Portugal and Africa falling to the Axis powers, and warned that the United States faced "a tragic situation," unless it was prepared to fight.

The world today is witnessing "a mighty military schedule in operation," he declared. "The schedule began in Austria. Now they are in Russia. The machine is always in one place at a time. In each case the other peoples have been lulled by treaties and trade pacts. . . .

"There is no doubt whatever that unless we prepare we will find ourselves in a tragic situation. We can not speculate with our security," he declared.

Timed by Hitler

Gen. Marshall said that the Army's policies had been conservative, explaining that it had, however, "timed a great many actions with the actions of the Hitler Government."

He said that Germany reputedly possesses 300 divisions, 30 of which are armoured.

The Chief of Staff revealed the United States was financing expansion of aviation facilities in Brazil for the purpose of surrounding the western hemisphere with a ring of protection against "a ruthless foreign power."

Iceland Occupation

He said the U.S. Marines had occupied Iceland because no existing Army unit was capable of such action on account of the proportion of the personnel consisting of selectees and reserve officers whose mandatory transfer from the western hemisphere is illegal.

General Marshall said that August 1 is the deadline for Congressional acceptance or rejection of legislation designed to extend the service period for National Guardsmen and conscript selectees because the present law necessitates demobilization of men under these categories in September and October respectively. —United Press.

Paris Press Clamours for Vichy Cabinet Shake-up

Vichy, July 18.

DESPITE the fact Marshal Henri Petain and Admiral Jean Francois Darlan have not taken any steps to shake up the cabinet, the Paris press yesterday for the second consecutive day clamoured for a reorganized Government.

M. Jean Luchaire, writing in the "Paris Nouveaux Temps," declared that "we are informed the Marshal will be correcting the cabinet's faults within coming hours."

The only Government conference, however, was the meeting of M. Pierre Pucheu, Secretary of State for Industrial Production, who conferred with Marshal Petain on Tuesday and Admiral Darlan on Wednesday.

M. Luchaire suggested the necessity of a new cabinet containing separate ministers of interior and foreign affairs, and enforcement of some efficient form of farm production control. He protested bitterly against the tendency of past French cabinets to collect much power in a few hands demanded decentralization by re-establishing separate ministries for the major departments.

Darlan Has Four Posts

In the present cabinet, for example, Admiral Darlan as Vice-Premier holds the titles of Minister of Navy, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior and is also in charge of propaganda.

"There is an unwarranted accumulation of functions and much wasted effort," M. Luchaire wrote.

"In Free France, for example, there are seven different forms of French police plus at least two foreign forms—the GPU and the Intelligence Service—but no Minister of Interior.

"There are many groups which have a finger in foreign affairs but no Minister of Foreign Affairs. There exist at least 20 propaganda organs but no Minister of Propaganda. There exists a Minister of Ravitaillement but no ravitaillement because there is no efficient service charged with organizing farm production, hence insufficient food is produced.

Cannot Continue

"That cannot go on and we are informed the Marshal will correct those faults in coming hours."

He also demanded that coincident with the cabinet change France must return to full-hearted collaboration with Germany, and particularly must assist the Reich against Soviet Russia.

"We are messing up collaboration by trady concessions which are made so late that public opinion across the Rhine is not impressed by our effort. Collaboration must imply general confidence by France in German loyalty. The best method to prove our confidence would be to help Chancellor Adolf Hitler in the extraordinary war he is waging to liberate and reorganize Europe against Anglo-Saxon capitalism and Russian Bolshevism."

Vichy Official Resigns

M. Jean Acharo, Secretary of Ravitaillement, resigned yesterday it was officially announced.

M. Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture, replaced M. Achard and assumed a combined title for the two offices.

Mr. Achard's resignation followed a violent attack by the Paris press, blaming a new food crisis which has been worsening recently, on the secretary.—United Press.

Prosecution of "Traitors"

Vichy, July 18.

The French Government last night warned nationals that there has been no modification of its determination to prosecute as traitors any French who rally to the cause of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, despite the Government's acceptance of the Acre armistice providing that each French civilian and soldier in Syria has the "free choice" of rallying to the dissidents or to be repatriated to France.

It was apparent that the French Government will not tolerate extension of the dissidence movement under cover the Acre pact while nationals continue to have the choice of rallying to Gen. de Gaulle or returning here. soldiers who join the "free French" movement will face certain court martial and military degradation while civilians will risk loss of citizenship and confiscation of their fortune.—United Press.

Lindbergh Asks Apology From Ickes

Washington, July 18.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, prominent isolationist, has written to President Roosevelt demanding an apology from Mr. Harold Ickes, Minister of the Interior, for "certain statements and implications" made by him in a recent speech.

Mr. Ickes in a Bastille Day speech stated that "study of Hitler's methods of internal disorganizations and demoralization will help one to understand and Lindbergh and make one realize what a menace he and those like him are to the United States."

Mr. Ickes also described Col. Lindbergh as a "knight of the German eagle" and said his "passionate words are to encourage Hitler and to break down the will of his fellow citizens to resist Hitler and Nazism."

Col. Lindbergh denied the suggestion that he has connections with any foreign Government, saying he received a German decoration while serving in the American Embassy.

Col. Lindbergh's letter was commented upon at a press conference. Mr. Ickes stated that he had never said Col. Lindbergh was "connected with the interests of a foreign Government. I have said, however, that he has gone about the country preaching appeasement and disunity which is in the interest of a foreign government namely Germany."

Mr. Ickes said Col. Lindbergh should have returned his German decoration "long ago regardless of how, when or where he got it."—Reuter.

Ready to Be Investigated

New York, July 18.

Mr. Charles A. Lindbergh, ardent isolationist leader, yesterday wrote to President Roosevelt stating that he was willing to submit to a presidential investigation concerning the intimations by Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, that he (Mr. Lindbergh) "is connected with the interests of a foreign Government."

The noted flyer explained that he was decorated by the German Government in 1938 at the American Embassy, to which place he had come at the request of the American Ambassador "in order to assist in creation of better relationships between the American Embassy and the German Government."

In Washington, Mr. Stephen Early, White House Secretary, said the letter was directed more to the nation's press than to the President, apparently to gain publicity for Mr. Lindbergh.—United Press.

Nanking Men Take Over Ratepayers Assn. Room

After serving a warning early this year in March that the premises of the Chinese Ratepayers Association at 59 Hongkong Road would be taken over by them, the Nanking regime put their words into action yesterday morning at 11 o'clock when a group of their men broke into the premises and changed the lock on the door.

The headquarters of the Association, of which the principal members had fled to Chungking, was in Room 303 of the building. The visiting party, said to include several Japanese, broke into this room by breaking a window on the outside of the building and climbing through from an adjoining room.

They contented themselves with changing the lock of the door and took the new keys away with them.

Slain Nazi General Was Hitler's Friend

London, July 18.

News that the Nazi Major-General Otto Lancelle has been killed in Russia will be a blow for Hitler, with whom he has always been a favourite. He was one of the men, it is pointed out in London, who planned the Munich putsch in 1923 and had worked with Hitler ever since.

General Lancelle was 56 years of age, and came of a family which emigrated to Germany during the French revolution. Always opposed to Communism, he helped to quell the Communist movement in Munich after the collapse of the German armies.

He refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Weimar Republic, preferring to retire from the army. Later, he became one of the founders of the Stalhelm, and when Hitler dissolved the organisation he was given a command in the Storm Troopers.

On the outbreak of war with Poland he was promoted Major-General.—Reuter.

Found: One Leg Wanted: One Body

Not long after sunrise a gruesome find was made by a sampanman yesterday morning when he discovered a severed leg floating in the Soochow Creek in the region of the Honan Road Bridge. He turned the limb over to the River Police at 6 a.m. and up to last night, there was no clues found as to the identity of the person or how the original body had been dismembered.

Upon examination, the limb was found to be the left leg of a woman, severed at the knee. The River Police communicated with the Shanghai Municipal Police, enquiring if there had been any corpses with missing legs discovered recently, but the latter could throw no light on the matter.

Soviet Ambassador in London Cheered

London, July 18.

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Maisky, was surrounded and cheered by a large crowd when he left the Royal Albert Hall promenade concert last night.

The orchestra played music by leading Russian composers, and during the interval Sir Henry Wood, who conducted the first part of the concert, chatted with M. Maisky in his box.—Reuter.

Twenty-two Ships in Forty Days

New York, July 18.

One ship per day had its keel laid in American yards during the 40 days ending on July 10, reports the Navy Department. Twenty-two vessels were launched during that period including the battleship South Dakota, two destroyers, one submarine and a number of smaller craft including seven high-speed motor torpedo boats.—Reuter.

Shipbuilding to Expand

Washington, July 18.

A Bill for a $585,000,000 programme for additional shipbuilding, ship-repair and naval ordnance facilities has been passed by the House and forwarded to the Senate. Mr. Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, said failure to pass the bill would "slow down our cruiser, battleship and airplane programme."—Reuter.

Rats Sold As Quail In Italy

Turin, July 18.

Police officials yesterday admitted that Turin is the only city in the world where wingless, four-footed quail can be found. An official, inspecting the Turin market, discovered a boy with a basket shouting, "nice fat quails, already cleaned and plucked." The inspector, curious to see quails on sale at this time of the year, examined them and found the boy was selling skinned rats with the tails, heads and feet chopped off.—United Press.

Nazi Threat to South America Again Emphasized

San Francisco, Cal., July 18.

The immediate danger of an invasion of one or more of the Latin American countries and the establishment of bases there that could operate against North America as well, is so great that the United States should lose no time in arranging for the use of existing naval and aerial bases there, according to Rear Admiral John Wills Greenslade, new commandant of the Twelfth Naval District.

Admiral Greenslade, former head of the Navy Board at Washington, declares that the analogy between what took place in the German conquests of various European nations, exists to an equally potent degree, as regards nations on the Western Hemisphere, and especially those of South America.

Unity Essential

He told sessions of the National Foreign Trade Week here and in adjacent cities that "the American nations must stand together in the face of the European menace, and, for the present, the United States must be prepared to be the backbone of the Americas as the battleship is of the fleet."

Detailing the danger as it exists for each of the South American countries, he said:

"More than 100 years ago, American statesmen wisely discerned that the security of the American hemisphere was unitary, that an overseas attack upon one section threatened all territories. Today that menace, with aviation and the radio, has leaped a hundredfold ahead.

"The lodgement of a hostile, aggressive force anywhere in the American hemisphere would threaten all countries.

"The bombing craft of any country entrenched at some point in South America might range over large sections of the Southern Hemisphere, forcing subservience to the point of destruction.

Command Wide Area

"Bombing planes, having a cruising radius of 750 miles, based on Porto Alegro in Brazil, could easily command Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Asuncion and Rio.

"Planes, with a cruising range of 1,500 miles, when loaded, based on the same place, would command practically all of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia and half of Brazil.

"Similar planes, based on Bolivian soil, would be able to bomb all the capitals of the South American countries and menace the Panama Canal.

"The results of trade and relations among the American nations have been of tremendous benefit to all concerned and we must stand together in the present European menace to assure their continuance in the future."

Admiral Greenslade believes that the question of immediate and adequate preparation is one that is of the utmost urgency.

The Time is Now

"The time to organize a defence as costly and as slow of completion as a modern naval, air and coastal force is before and not after the British power becomes jeopardized; before and not after an aggression such as that of Denmark or Norway has been committed in the Americas."

As regards to the preparation that the United States has made over Latin American areas where it is already in full control, Admiral Greenslade declared:

"The development of the Puerto Rican area as a naval and military base and the establishment of a major base on Trinidad have rendered the entire Caribbean area from Florida to Guiana and from Mexico to Panama secure.

"But it is a long way from Puerto Rico or even Trinidad down to Rio and the distance is comparable to that from the west coast of Africa where today French bases appear to be passing under Nazi control.

"It is some 2,000 miles and no fleet can operate effectively for any length of time beyond that radius. And so it is vital that the understandings with Latin America be assured and complete for mutual protection, including use of established bases and facilities.—United Press.

White House Statement

Washington, July 18.

A White House statement regarding blacklisting begins: "As a further step, in view of the unlimited national emergency, it is proclaimed by the President that he today (Thursday issued a proclamation authorizing the promulgation of a list of certain blocked nationals."

The list consists of certain persons deemed acting for the benefit of Germany and Italy, or nationals of those countries and persons to whom the export, directly or indirectly, of various articles or materials is considered detrimental to the interest of national defence.

The list was prepared by the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney-General, Secretary of Commerce, Administrator of export control, and the co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American Republics.

The list is the result of long, intensive investigations by interested government agencies. It will be subject to periodic additions and delections.—Reuter.

Tobruk Garrison on Offensive

Cairo, July 18.

The garrison's offensive policy was being continued with some success. The fact that an Australian patrol penetrated 6,000 yards into enemy territory, sustaining only the smallest casualties, indicated that the British held the initiative.

Military circles here expressed this view today in commenting on the latest sortie from Tobruk.

The defensive attitude of Axis troops, who were mostly Italian around Tobruk, seemed to be repeated on the Libyan frontier, they added, where the enemy continued to dig in the triangle of Sollum, Capuzzo and Halfaya.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Arranges F.E. Discussion

Washington, July 18.

President Roosevelt yesterday arranged to discuss the Far Eastern situation with Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State.

Mr. Welles has received a report from Mr. Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Tokyo, which the President will inspect.—United Press.

North Ireland Pledges All Aid to British Empire

Belfast, July 18.

MR. J. M. Andrews, Prime Minister of Ulster, yesterday gave the United States a free hand in Northern Ireland. In an exclusive interview in the presence of American technicians in Northern Ireland, Mr. Andrews told the United Press that "all that America wants to do in Northern Ireland she is at liberty to do. Anything that Britain and the United States arrange has the full approval of the North Ireland Government."

Asked if that included the landing of American armed forces, Mr. Andrews replied "certainly and I would go meet them and shake the general's hand."

Mr. Andrews declined to enlarge on his remarks regarding Americans in Northern Ireland but when asked his opinion of American participation in the war said that the "sooner she comes in the better."

Forceful Personality

Mr. Andrews received me in a sunlit, chintz draped, bright room in Storm Mount Castle, three miles outside Belfast, where the Government departments of Parliament are located.

Yesterday was his 70th birthday. He is tall, thin, grey haired, grey moustached and has ruddy cheeks. He appeared much younger than 70. Clad in a smart, dark blue suit he looked more like a successful mill owner. He prefers a private life to that of a politician, he told me.

Mr. Andrews is quiet mannered and speaks softly, with a slightly Scottish accent. He spoke forcefully only when talking of American aid, Northern Ireland's loyalty to the Crown and relations with Eire.

Regarding United States help for Britain Mr. Andrews said that "of course it is appreciated greatly by us all, especially the decision of America to send weapons of war and other essentials.

Victory Bound to Come

"Any arrangement to come between the American Government and the British Government will have the full approval and support of the Government of Northern Ireland." Mr. Andrews said.

"As long as Britannia rules the waves and the English-speaking peoples are united, victory sooner or later is bound to come."

Mr. Andrews said that the policy of his Government toward the war effort was the same as that laid down by his predecessor, the late Lord Craigavon, namely, that Ulster's entire resources are at England's disposal.

Shipyards are working full blast and have not been affected by recent raids, Mr. Andrews said. He admitted a certain amount of unemployment in Northern Ireland, explaining this was due merely to lack of skilled labour, most of which has gone to the British Government, American technicians came as a result of the shortage of skilled labour.

Union with Eire Rejected

Asked regarding the present status of relations with Eire Mr. Andrews said that Northern Iceland never would agree to union with Eire on any grounds.

"We regard ourselves as part of the United Kingdom," Mr. Andrews said. "Hence, how could we join with what to us is a foreign country. The two peoples are entirely different. However, I don't see why they should not live alongside each other peacefully. But if we joined de Valera (Eamon de Valera), Eire Prime Minister) today, England would lose bases in the north and troops would have to be withdrawn."

Mr. Andrews discussed present demands for closing the border to prevent fifth columnists and spies from crossing from Eire to Ulster. Border freedom, according to the British press, made it possible for German agents to witness recent British army manœuvres in northern Ireland.

Mr. Andrews admitted the present precautions were not infallible and explained that it was not easy to patrol the twisting border of 200 miles, much of which is uninhabited mountain country.

"We now are considering measures for strengthening precautions considerably," Mr. Andrews said, "although actual closing of the border is not envisaged."—United Press.

Preservation of Law Necessary—Pope

Vatican City, July 18.

Pope Pius XII yesterday declared that although international law and Christian ideals at present were being disregarded, he hoped these would be respected after the war.

"International law based on the sovereignty of each state recognizes that the principle of peace is based on justice," he declared when receiving the new Peruvian Ambassador, Senor Schreiber.

"Preservation of international law from egoistic tendencies is necessary for all nations, especially those with less forces," he added.—United Press.

Hankow Shooting Affray Settled Amicably

With reference to the shooting affray in Hankow on July 12, during which an Annamite policeman and a Japanese were killed, the Army spokesman at the press conference yesterday stated the affair had been settled through the good offices of the Japanese Consul-General. The French Consul-General, he added, had officially admitted that the police had been at fault and exonerated the Japanese. No official demands for indemnity had been made, the spokesman concluded.

British Scour Sea For U-Boats Near Gibraltar

Algiers, July 18.

British authorities at Gibraltar took strict defence precautions yesterday around the "Rock" following the torpedoing recently of a British cargo ship only 25 miles from the British base.

According to despatches from La Linea, Spain, and Algeciras, the British have prohibited fishing vessels from operating within a four-mile radius of the rock. Several fishermen have been arrested for violation of the order.

After the cargo ship reached Gibraltar despite the torpedo hit, a squadron of submarines and destroyers went in search of the enemy submarine.

Late in the week, an aeroplane carrier, one cruiser, three destroyers and two submarines left the harbour for a Mediterranean port. These units will be replaced by two cruisers and two destroyers from the Mediterranean.

Following departure of the squadron to the east, an important convoy of five ships of heavy tonnage, loaded with troops and material, left for the Mediterranean escorted by three submarines and one destroyer.—United Press.

10,000 Italians Occupy Samos Island

Ankara, July 18.

Ten thousand Italian troops have landed and occupied the island of Samos, just north of the Dodecanese and off the Turkish coast, reliable quarters said today. The former Greek island was occupied by German forces during the early phases of the German campaign against Greece.—United Press.

Ribbentrop Holds "New Order" Conference

Berlin, July 18.

A sort of "new order" conference was held by the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Ribbentrop, in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, yesterday, whither he had summoned Ambassadors, Ministers, and press and cultural attachés of German diplomatic missions in Europe.

He reviewed the international situation and the aims of German foreign policy. He also outlined the guiding principles to be followed by press and cultural attachés of German missions abroad, who are entrusted with the task of maintaining contact with the press, radio and cultural institutions of foreign countries, says the official German news agency.—Reuter.

Indo-China Denies Reports of Demand For Bases

Saigon, July 18.

Military, naval and civil authorities deny all knowledge of any impending arrangement for allowing Japan to use naval and air bases in southern Indo-China, as suggested in foreign press comment, which is characterized as tendencious.

The possibility of such an accord in the immediate future appears precluded by the absence of the Governor-General and the majority of his staff on an inspection trip in southern Cochin China and Cambodia, and the departure of General Sumita, head of the Japanese mission, by plane to Tokyo.

The Governor-General confirmed this week that Indo-China had not received any demands whatever from a Japanese source regarding the use of facilities outside Tongking.—Reuter.

"Relations Satisfactory"

Vichy, July 17.

Refuting rumours that a crisis was pending over French Indo-China, a Vichy spokesman today revealed, following an interview between Admiral Jean Darlan, Vice-Premier of France, and Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese Ambassador, that relations between Japan and the Vichy Government were very satisfactory.—Domei.

Wisdom of Eire's Neutrality Queried

Dublin, July 18.

Mr. J. M. Dillon, deputy leader of the Finegael Party, yesterday urged the Eire Government to give the United States and Britain air and naval bases and other support in order to "insure success against those who are attempting world conquest."—United Press.

De Valera Affirms Stand

Dublin, July 18.

"If anybody attacks us, then everyone of us can die, if necessary, fighting for what we are certain is a just cause, and I say that no matter from which side we are attacked," declared Mr. de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, in replying to a debate on external affairs in the Dail last night.

"That is the position we are taking up," he added, "and it is not a cowardly position. If we are attacked at all, we will be attacked by one of the big nations of the world. We have to face that, and we are prepared to face it. We are determined to live our own life."

Neutrality Questioned

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Dillon, said he believed that the policy of neutrality was the policy of the majority of the people and of the Government. Yet he believed it was not a correct course of conduct for Eire. Parliament should ascertain precisely what operation Great Britain and the United States might require to ensure success against the Nazi attempt at world conquest, and as explicitly as possible afford to the United States and Great Britain co-operation to the utmost of their resources, including of course the sending of Irish troops abroad.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. William Cosgrave, said he had no information regarding the statement which Mr. Dillon had considered it advisable to make. The wisdom of making such a statement, he said, had not impressed him.—Reuter.

Gayda Analyzes Change In Japan's Cabinet

Rome, July 17.

Two international developments during recent months, in the opinion of Virginio Gayda, editor of the "Giornale d'Italia," were responsible for the change in Japan's government.

Writing in the "Giornale d'Italia," Gayda declared that the two outstanding developments were, first, participation of the Soviet Union in the war on the side of the Allies, and second, strengthening of America's attitude against the Axis.

Although admitting that he could not give a clear-out opinion, Gayda stressed that world attention was now fixed, in view of these international developments, on Prince Konoye's choice for a Foreign Minister.—Domei.

Seized Danish Ships To Be Put to Use

London, July 18.

The British Goverment has acceded to the request presented by the Chilean Ambassador that the five Danish ships recently seized by the Chilean Government should be employed in the nitrate trade between Chile and the United States, it is learned in Chilean diplomatic circles.—Reuter.

X.C.D.N. Moonlight Follies Postponed Till July 22

With considerable regret at the inconvenience caused to patrons, the Committee has to announce that owing to the weather and the condition of the ground, it is necessary to postpone the opening night of "XCDN Moonlight Follies" until Tuesday, July 22, when the performance will open with Naval, Military and Air Force Night.

This necessitates a revision of the schedule for the various evenings, and the revised arrangement will be as follows:—

Tuesday, July 22, Naval, Military and Air Force Night;
Wednesday, July 23, Netherlands and Belgian Night;
Thursday, July 24, British Dominions Night;
Friday, July 25, Polish Night;
Saturday, July 26, Free French Night;
Monday, July 28, Norwegian Night;
Tuesday, July 29, Greek Night;
Wednesday, July 30, British Night;
Thursday, July 31, Russian Night;
Friday, August 1, Czechoslovakian Night;
Saturday, August 2, American Night.

As previously announced, reservations for those nights which have had to be postponed will hold good for the new date on which that particular performance will take place, and it is hoped that as far as possible patrons will retain those reservations. Patrons may, however, if they wish, change their tickets and reservations for another performance, in which case a new reservation must be secured.

Russian Night

The original schedule of nights was completed before Russia became a participant in the war, and it is with much pleasure that the Committee is able to accede to the widespread demand that there should be a Russian Night. This will be held on Thursday July 31.

The revised schedule of nights and any further revisions that may be rendered necessary by inclement weather will be published daily in the press. Additional information will be broadcast over Station XCDN every evening from 7.30 p.m. onwards.

★Konoye Keeps 10 Ministers

(Continued from page 1)

The last three of these men were regarded in the previous Cabinet as more or less of the defunct political groups, and with these three men gone, the reformed Cabinet has been "cleansed" 100 per cent of the "party influence."

From other aspects the third Konoye Cabinet is likely to be recorded as one of the most significant in Japanese history.

By virtue of completing the new ministerial alignment, Prince Konoye has won the distinction of being the third Japanese Premier who organized and headed the Cabinet three times or more.

The other two were Prince Hirobumi Ito who headed four Cabinets, and Prince Taro Katsura, who also formed three Cabinets.

Toyoda for Stability

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Foreign Minister in the new Konoye Cabinet, is known as one of the most level headed and capable men in the Japanese Navy, and the hand of the 56-year-old Admiral at the tiller of Japan's foreign policy is expected to impart stability to the nation's course in troubled international waters.

Hailing from Wakayama Prefecture which also gave Japan Admiral Kishisaburo Nomura, Ambassador to Washington, and Dr. Kumaiaro Honda, Ambassador to Nanking, Admiral Toyoda comes from a family prominent in Japan's Government administration.

Admiral Toyoda attained fluency in English during his years of service in London—a point which should be of interest to the local diplomatic corps.

He assumed his present post after being appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry in the previous administration on April 4, in succession to Mr. Ichizo Kobayashi, and was simultaneously promoted to full Admiral.

Progressive Spirit

His progressive spirit and drive was shown during his service as Director of the Construction Department in 1938 when his suggestions for basic changes in naval architecture were incorporated into Japanese warships.

As Vice-Minister of Navy in September 1940 he had a chance of showing his reputed coolheadeness when the United States Congress passed appropriations for the construction of defence projects at Guam.

While Japanese hotheads were clamouring for action, Admiral Toyoda cooly advised the excited nation to keep its shirt on. He said the Navy was taking adequate steps to safeguard defence.

To prove he had versatility as well as brilliance, he took over and handled the Commerce and Industry portfolio in the outgoing Cabinet.

His appointment as Foreign Minister is merely deemed a belated recognition of this versatility. When not found discussing naval construction problems, economic policies or political subjects, Admiral Toyoda can be found at work in the garden, swinging a golf club on the links, or relaxing over some literary work.

Previous to his assumption of the Commerce and Industry portfolio, he was Vice-Minister of Navy, taking that post after Admiral Koshiro Oikawa became Minister on September 5.

Stationed In London

Admiral Toyoda graduated with honours from the Etajima Naval Academy, and was twice stationed in London, once as Assistant Naval Attaché, then as Attaché.

He proceeded to Geneva in 1927 on the staff of Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, Chief Japanese Delegate to the abortive General Disarmament Conference.

Raised to Rear-Admiral in 1930, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Yokosuka Naval Base, and served in various posts, including Commander of the Sasebo naval base in 1937, until he became Director of Naval Aviation in November 1938, which post he held until appointed Vice-Minister of Navy.—Domei.

B & S. Kwangtung Soon To Be Released

In reply to questions at the press conference yesterday the Army spokesman said that cargo from the ss. Kwangtung had been unloaded during the afternoon. The questionable shipments had not been examined, but as soon as the normal cargo had been reloaded the Kwangtung would be released.

U.S. Land Forces Reach Peace-Time Peak of 1,477,000

Washington, July 18.

United States land forces have reached a peace-time peak of 1,477,000, of which 624,000 are selective trainees, said Mr. Robert Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, at a press conference yesterday. He said the War Department had received "substantial delivery" of new Douglas light dive-bombers which he declared would "outperform any dive-bomber in Europe."

He said that following Wednesday's reshuffle in the Army High Command which involved 17 major-generals, there would be more changes in conformity with the War Department's policy of "assigning generals to duties which it is believed they can perform more effectively."

Mr. Patterson said the changes were "not closely linked" with recent exercisse in Tennessee.—Reuter.

Nazi Defeat Seen

New York, July 18.

"Germany's defeat would be assured were the United States to throw its entire weight into the war today," declared Mr. William B. Ziff, publisher of the well-informed magazine "Flying and Popular Aviation," in an interview.

"With England serving as our base," Mr. Ziff said, "we would have the advantage of being only a few hundred miles from Germany, while Germany would be thousands of miles from us."

He added that the United States was now in a "superb tactical position to pour on Germany deadly destruction, crippling all her operations without fear of retaliation."—Reuter.

U.S. Has Second Draft Lottery

Washington, July 18.

The nation's second draft lottery was conducted yesterday in which pink capsules were plucked from the historic gold-fish bowl to determine the order in which the nation's 21-year-old youths will be called to the colours. The bowl was used during the World War draft and also by President Roosevelt during the lottery last year.

Staff Sergeant Robert Ackleton of Fort Dix drew number 196, the first capsule. Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of War, drew the second number which was 98 while Mr. Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, drew the third number which was 451.—United Press.

Iceland Evacuation to Be Gradual

Los Angeles, July 18.

"There will be no wholesale exodus of British troops from Iceland at present," Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, told a press conference last night.

Lord Halifax added: "British troops will only move out in proportion to the number of soldiers the United States sends to Iceland, and how long the process will take I cannot say."

At the City Hall Lord Halifax told Mayor Bowron that United States planes were helping England to win the war.—Reuter.

Iceland Action Approved

New York, July 18.

Over 60 per cent. of the populations of big United States cities and towns approve President Roosevelt's action in sending troops to Iceland, according to the latest Gallup poll. Twenty-seven per cent. disapproved, and 19 per cent. were undecided.—Reuter.

U.S. to Restrict Non-Defence Production

Washington, July 18.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, told the press yesterday that manufacturing of non-defence goods in the United States must be restricted sharply and immediately if defence production is to be increased to the desired levels. He cited the auto industry as a "glaring example" of this type of non-essential production.—United Press.

Preliminary Riom Trials Ended

Riom, July 18.

The Riom Supreme Court which has been sitting here since mid-August, 1940, holding grand jury-like inquiries into the acts and responsibilities of former officials for France's defeat, yesterday completed investigations of six cases.

The court notified the Government that war guilt trials of the six can proceed at any time, but the Government has not yet fixed dates or even indicated if the trials will occur before peace is declared.

Former Premiers

Those whose cases were completed were the former Premiers, Leon Blum and Edouard Daladier, General Marie Gustave Gamelin, supreme commander of Allied forces when the Germans broke through and M. Pierre Cot and M. Guy la Chambre, former Ministers of Air.

The Supreme Court was obliged to read tons of Cabinet meeting records, chamber debates, public speeches and statistics over a period of ten years, in order to be able to weigh the degree of responsibility of each man.

The court's efforts were handicaped by the fact that many official records were burned by the Foreign and War offices before the Government left Paris. Many other files were removed after the German occupation and are not now in France.

The Court, by patient labour, however, finally succeeded in registering every major act of those who headed the cabinets or were responsible for air and armament production or the conduct of the war.

No Decisions Rendered

The investigations were merely informative and the court has not been obliged to render any decisions in reporting termination of its work. All six men were indicted after the inquiry barely had begun.

The court began separate inquiries into the cases of M. Paul Reynaud, former Premier, and his Minister of the Interior M. Georges Mandel, both of whom are now held in Vals-les-Bains prison but have not yet been indicted.

Unconfirmed reports here said that five of the six men indicted are prisoners at Barrassol. M. Cot escaped and still is at liberty outside France. Those under arrest at Vals-les-Bains may be moved to a new prison, said reports—a former monastery on the Porquerolles island off Cannes in the Mediterranean, which is being repaired and fixed up as their prison.—United Press.

Two U.S. Naval Bases To Be Commissioned

Washington, July 18.

Two full-fledged naval operations bases are to be commissioned, one at Newfoundland and the other at Trinidad, the Navy announced last night.

The bases will have maintenance and overhaul facilities for warships operating in the Atlantic.

Previous Navy announcements indicated that the Newfoundland base would consist merely of a naval air station.

Navy sources today said it would have a fleet anchorage and refueling and limited overhaul facilities for battleships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers and other warships.

The Newfoundland base will cost $17,050,000, and the Trinidad base $17,855,000, they being two of the eight sites leased from Great Britain in exchange for destroyers.—Reuter.

U.S. Said "Pulling Strings" in Mexico

Tokyo, July 18.

The "Miyako" in an editorial today charged the United States with "pulling the wires behind Mexico" in connection with Mexican embargo on principal exports to countries outside the Western Hemisphere.

"This step apparently was directed against Japan because Japan is the only purchaser of these goods outside the American continents," said the "Miyako."

It is only reasonable that Tokyo should file a strong representation with Mexico over the action, the "Miyako" said.—United Press.

Robbers Remanded

Two men who were arrested almost red-handed on Thursday following their unsuccessful attempt to rob a dispensary at 474 Foochow Road faced the First Special District Court yesterday, charged with attempted robbery. Armed with only an imitation pistol, the pair proceeded to the shop and were starting their robbery when quick-acting police arrived on the scene. A neighbouring shop had previously informed the police of the attempt. One of the men confessed to the crime, saying that the imitation gun belonged to his son. They were remanded in custody pending judgment.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Weekly Share Report with Opening Quotations, July 18, 1941

REPORT No. 28/1941 for week ending July 18 (Friday), compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices — Quotations in Chinese Dollars unless otherwise stated * H'kong $

Stocks	This Friday Morning July 18, 1941 Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Last Friday Morning July 11, 1941 Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Business Recorded During Week Closing Friday Highest	Lowest
Banks, Finance Companies										
Central Properties, Ltd.	20.00	20½	20.00	....	20.00	20½	20½	....	21.00	20.00
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1.32	....	1.36	....	1.44	1.50	1.46	....	1.42	1.36
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	....	....	1,420.00	....	....	....	1,315.00	....	1,425.00	1,420.00
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	....	30½	30½	....	30½	....	30½	....	31½	30.00
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	22½	23.00	22½	....	24.00	24½	24.00	....	24½	22½
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.90	....	....	....
Union Mobiliere	....	....	21.00	....	....	....	21	....	....	....
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	18.90	19.00	18.60	....	18.90	19.00	18.80	....	19.70	18.60
Insurances										
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	29.00	....	....	....	29.00	....	....	....	....	....
Asia Life Insurance Co.	....	....	....	200.00	....	....	....	200.00	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	....	....	....	90.00	....	....	....	90.00	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	26.00	28.00	26.00	....	26.00	27½	26.00	....	....	....
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	....	....	395.00	....	....	....	395.00	....	....	....
Lands										
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	175.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	....	....
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	4.00	....	3.22½	....	2.90	4.00	3.22½	....	4.20	3.90
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	13.20	....	13.10	....	13.20	....	13.20	....	13.90	13.00
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	370.00	....	....	....	370	....	....	....	....	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	14½	....	14½	....	14.30	....	14½	....	14.50	14.50
do. "B"	14½	....	14½	....	14.30	....	14½	....	....	....
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	9.00	....	....	....	9.00	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	18½	18.60	18.10	....	19.00	....	18½	....	19.60	18.10
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	....	F.R.B.	320	....	....	F.R.B.	320	....	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport										
Asia Navigation Co., Ltd.	14.70	14.90	14.70	....	15.60	15.70	15.60	....	15.60	14.50
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	29¾	30.00	29½	....	30¾	31.00	30¾	....	32½	29.00
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	....	....	450.00	....	445.00	....	430.00	....	450.00	450.00
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	114.00	114½	114½	....	116.00	116½	115½	....	119.00	113½
Utilities										
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	....	....	17.40	....	17.40	....	17½	....	18.50	17.30
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	16.40	16.50	16.30	....	16.90	17.10	17.20	....	16.90	16.10
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	33½	34.00	33½	....	33¾	....	33¾	....	35¾	33½
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	....	....	40.00	....	....	....	40.00	....	....	....
do. "Bear"	....	....	43½	....	....	43½	43½	....	44½	43½
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	....	....	980.00	....	985.00	1,000.00	980.00	....	1,000.00	1,000.00
do. "B"	....	....	39.00	....	....	....	40.00	....	....	....
do. "C"	....	....	39½	....	....	....	39½	....	....	....
Miscellaneous										
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	27.00	....	....	....	27.00	....	....	....	....	....
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	....	....	19.00	....	....	....	19.00	....	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	44.00	....	45.00	....	44.00	....	45.00	....	....	....
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	65½	66.00	65.00	....	60.00	....	60.00	....	69.00	62.00
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	42½	44.00	42.00	....	41½	43.00	41½	....	42½	42.00
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	....	....	....	4.00	....	....	....	4.00	....	....
Culty Dairy Co. Ltd.	....	....	37.00	....	....	....	37.00	....	....	....
Champ de Course: French	50.00	....	50.00	....	40.00	....	....	....	50.00	50.00
non-French	50.00	....	50.00	....	40.00	....	....	....	....	....
Ewo Breweries, Ltd.	8.25	8.30	8.20	....	8.30	8.35	8.25	....	8.70	8.10
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	34½	....	....	....	34½	....	....	....	....	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	....	....	....	3.00	....	....	....	3.00	....	....
Kelly & Walsh Ltd.	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	11	....	....
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	35.00	35½	34¾	....	36½	36¾	36½	....	36¾	34½
Millington, Ltd.	....	9.00	9.00	....	....	9	....	....	9.00	9.00
Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	30.00	....	....	....	30.00	....	....
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	3.00	....	....	....	3.00	....	....
Paper Industries Ltd.	5.50	5.55	5.45	....	5.50	5.55	5.55	....	5.95	5.40
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	30½	30½	30.00	....	31.00	31½	30¾	....	32.00	30.00
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	....	....	2.25	....	....	....	2.25	....	....	....
Union Brewery, Ltd.	15½	....	18½	....	15½	....	16.00	....	18.50	17.50
Bonds and Preferences										
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	....	....	100.00	....	....	....	100.00	....	....	....
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	....	....	....	120.00	....	....	....	120	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	....	....	17.00	....	....	....	17.00	....	....	....
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	....	....	....	3.00	....	....	....	3.00	....	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	....	....	180.00	....	....	....	180.00	....	....	....
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	....	138.00	138.00	....	....	137½	137.00	....	138.00	137½
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	....	....	....	73.00	....	....	....	73.00	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	....	....	13.70	....	....	....	13.70	....	....	....
do. 6½% cum. pref.	....	....	13½	....	....	....	13.50	....	....	....
Cottons										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	40½	40½	39¾	....	42½	42½	42½	....	42½	39¾
New China Textile Co., Ltd.	8.60	8.70	8.50	....	8.80	8.85	8.80	....	9.15	8.50
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	306.00	310.00	306.00	....	305.00	310.00	305.00	....	309.00	306.00
Shanghai Worsted Mill, Ltd.	5.95	6.00	5.80	....	5.70	5.80	5.70	....	6.30	5.70
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	....	....	90.00	....	....	....	90.00	....	....	....
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	72.00	....	70.00	....	70.00	....	70.00	....	....	....
Plantations										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	....	....	50.00	....	....	....	50.00	....	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	....	17.00	16½	....	17.10	17.40	17.10	....	17.20	16.50
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	30½	31.00	30½	....	31½	31½	31½	....	31¾	30.00
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	....	....	6.50	....	....	....	6.50	....	....	....
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	....	1.48	1.48	....	1.50	....	1.54	....	1.60	1.48
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	....	....	7.20	....	....	....	7.20	....	7.20	7.20
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	2.25	....	....	....	2.12½	....	2.40	2.25
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	0.83	....	0.84	....	0.83	0.85	0.85	....	0.87	0.83
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	....	....	7.30	....	....	....	7.70	....	7.50	7.10
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	9.90	....	9.70	....	9.70	....	9.90	9.80
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	....	....	....	62.00	....	....	....	62.00	....	....
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	....	3.80	3.75	....	....	4.00	3.70	....	....	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	19.00	26½	....	....	19.00	....	....
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	4.90	....	5.00	....	5.00	....	5.00	....	5.00	4.95
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	1.90	....	1.98	....	....	....	2.12½	....	2.10	1.98
Langkat	20½	....	20½	....	21½	....	21½	....	21½	20½
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	2.80	2.85	....	2.50	2.60	2.50	....	2.85	2.65
Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	....	....	1.10	....	....	....	1.10	....	....	....
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	....	....	1.26	....	....	....	1.22	....	1.26	1.26
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	11.70	....	10.60	....	....	11.20	10.70	....	11.00	10.60
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	1.84	1.90	1.84	....	1.80	1.88	1.80	....	1.90	1.84
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	....	....	1.32	....	1.24	....	1.24	....	1.32	1.32
Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ltd.	1.90	....	1.90	....	....	....	2.10	....	2.10	1.90
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	....	....	9.60	....	9.40	....	9.50	....	9.60	9.60
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	....	0.85	0.84	....	0.83	....	0.87	....	0.86	0.83
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd. ord.	....	....	44.00	....	....	....	44.00	....	....	....
do. 8% cum. part. pref.	....	....	65.00	....	....	....	65.00	....	....	....
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	4.65	....	....	4.60	4.50	....	....	....
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	2.30	....	2.40	....	2.40	....	2.40	....	....	....
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	....	....	30.00	....	....	....	30.00	....	....	....
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	2.22½	....	....	....	2.15	....	2.22½	2.07½
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	7.70	....	7.70	....	7.20	....	7.80	7.70
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	49.00	....	48.00	....	49.00	....	....	....
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	....	....	3.20	....	3.45	3.60	3.45	....	3.30	3.20
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	1.32	....	1.38	....	....	....	1.44	....	1.44	1.36
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	18.30	....	....	20.00	19.80	....	19.40	18.30

Stocks	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. Year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1940 Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1941 Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported 1940	18-7-41
Banks, Finance Companies														
Central Properties, Ltd.	6,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Int. $3.00 a/c 1941	15-7-41	25½ May	12 May	23½ July	17.00 Feb	6,600	4,800	138,950	74,750
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	120,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. 6% (Mkg. 12% a/c 1940)	10-3-41	12 Mar	12 Mar	....	....	....	....	500	....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.07½ a/c 1940	15-3-41	3.60 Jan	65 May	1.60 Jan	0.90 Feb	51,000	18,000	1,511,910	283,100
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Fin. £2-10-0 (Mkg. £5-0-0 Less I/T a/c 1940)	26-2-41	1,520 Apr	975 June	1,425.00 July	1,312½ May	....	20	560	181
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	525,000	T10	Mar.	Int. $1.25 a/c 1941-42	14-7-41	39½ May	8.60 May	33 Jan	18.00 Feb	33,225	54,850	5,683,798	2,716,383
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	700,000	350,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. $2.00 (Mkg. $4.00 a/c 1940)	7-2-41	41½ May	10.40 May	49½ Jan	15.40 Feb	92,900	92,795	3,037,502	1,964,570
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	4,000,000	925,000	$5	Dec.	Int. $1.25 a/c 1941	26-5-41	8.50 May	3.00 May	8.00 Jan	4.75 Feb	....	....	4,426,063	3,359,300
Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	6% a/c 1940	5-5-41	....	....	21.00 May	21.00 May	....	....	....	2,010
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Int. $0.75 a/c 1941-42	14-7-41	24½ Apr	7.05 June	22 Jan	13.20 Feb	87,800	125,600	4,901,308	2,695,295
Insurances														
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, a/c 1939	12-6-40	26 Sept	5 Jan	....	....	....	....	7,431	....
Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	*U.S. $5	Dec.	Div. 10% — G $0.50, a/c 1940	12-5-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938	10-5-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	333,333	280,000	10/-	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1939)	18-5-34	19.70 May	8.90 Jan	31½ Jan	19 Feb	34	....	1,024,876	24,592
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£6	Dec.	Fin. 12/6 (Mkg. 25/- a/c 1940)	20-6-41	520 Apr	345 July	440.00 Apr	395 July	170	....	1,379	795
Lands														
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. $8.00 (Mkg. $10.00 a/c 1940-41)	4-4-41	200 Jan	200 Jan	1.75 Mar	175 Mar	....	....	100	93
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1939)	5-5-34	5.10 Feb	1.70 Nov	4.20 July	2 Jan	5,000	2,000	88,150	30,900
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1,250,000	890,000	$10	Dec.	Int. $0.50 a/c 1941	10-5-41	10.90 Jan	6.30 Oct	13.90 July	8.00 Feb	63,296	85,780	3,471,916	1,201,050
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Int. $15.00 a/c 1941	29-5-41	275 Feb	275 Feb	....	....	....	....	605	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	} 500,000	39,800	T10	Sept	Int. $0.40 a/c 1940-41	Pending	15.70 Feb	9 Jan	14.50 July	12 Mar	1,500	{ 6,500	119,666	11,000
do. "B"		135,018	T10	Sept	Int. $0.40 a/c 1940-41	Pending								
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	305,007	$7	Mar.	Int. $1.50 a/c 1941-42	14-7-41	10.00 Nov	7.50 Oct	6.00 Jan	6.00 Feb	....	....	45,500	5,000
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	2,336,800	2,336,800	($7) T5	Dec.	Div. 6% a/c 1940	22-4-41	20½ Feb	6.80 May	19.60 July	10.50 Feb	244,600	290,438	4,007,322	2,531,504
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Int. F.R.B. $2.00 a/c 1941	16-5-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport														
Asia Navigation Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	3,000,000	$10	Dec.	....	....	....	....	16.00 June	10.80 Apr	291,550	305,910	....	3,729,455
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	2,000,000	1,125,000	$10	Sept	Int. $1.00 a/c 1940-41	30-6-41	75 May	19.10 June	38½ Jan	23½ May	93,850	168,287	7,454,687	3,011,502
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. $33.00 (Mkg. $50.00 a/c 1940)	19-3-41	560 May	267 Jan	475 Feb	425.00 May	....	25	8,947	1,929
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	478,720	T10	Mar.	2nd Int. $5.00 (Mkg. $10.00 a/c 1940-41)	31-3-41	272 Apr	38 July	119.00 July	78.00 Feb	79,600	124,060	2,960,262	2,758,078
Utilities														
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.70 (Mkg. $1.36 a/c 1938) (Nil 1939)	20-4-39	37 May	15 June	22½ Jan	13.30 Feb	7,600	17,360	844,924	249,642
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	700,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.80 a/c 1940	4-4-41	37 May	12.30 Jan	21½ Jan	12.80 May	16,370	11,557	631,429	231,643
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	2,000,000	1,151,420	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.75 a/c 1940	15-1-41	55 May	23 Jan	43½ Jan	29½ May	4,030	12,460	1,644,952	189,966
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	} 700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 2% a/c 1940 Coupon 58	29-4-41	54 Apr	41½ Oct	45 Jan	38.00 June	50	....	13,829	2,878
do. "Bear"							69½ May	40 June	51 Jan	41.00 June	300	2,700	328,640	74,700
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Fin. 26/- (Mkg. 31/2 a/c 1940)	27-3-41	1,250 May	797 Aug	1,000.00 July	750 Mar	20	25	1,160	1,046
do. "B"	359,280	{108,505	£1	Dec.	Fin. 10.8d (Mkg. 1/1.9 a/c 1940)	27-3-41	46 Feb	32½ Jan	40 May	30 Mar	130	....	1,980	3,217
do. "C"		{250,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. 1/1.2 (Mkg. 1/3.6 a/c 1940)	27-3-41	50 Mar	32½ Jan	42 May	30 Mar	....	....	8,815	2,804
Miscellaneous														
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	118,500	$8	Dec.	Int. $2.00 a/c 1941	13-6-41	24 Dec	16 Jan	26½ Mar	25 Feb	....	....	11,255	6,110
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,703	$10	Dec.	Tax. Div. $2.50 on record 31/12/40	10-3-41	24 May	15.50 Oct	19.00 June	16.00 Apr	....	....	5,245	365
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg. 7.50 a/c 1940)	30-4-41	38 Apr	18 Jan	47½ June	40 Mar	....	....	13,928	536
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	231,803	T10	Feb.	Int. $3.00 a/c 1941-42	15-7-41	81 May	30 May	69.00 July	41½ Feb	13,000	46,210	744,234	688,826
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Div. 9d. a/c 1939-40 Coupon 47	1-4-41	84 May	35½ Oct	57 Jan	36.00 May	1,700	1,900	153,146	52,550
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	725,000	£1	June	Div. 1/-(Mkg. 1/9d. 1937) Less Tax (Nil 1939)	15-1-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Culty Dairy Co. Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $2.50 a/c 1940	8-4-41	44 May	35 Aug	37 Feb	35.00 May	....	....	5,432	300
Champ de Course: French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35	15 Sept	15 Sept	50.00 July	50.00 July	....	500	....	590
non-French	....	....	....	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....
Ewo Breweries, Ltd.	4,000,000	1,400,000	$5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1940	22-4-41	8.25 Dec	6.50 Nov	9.50 Jan	6.15 May	143,750	162,283	1,774,305	3,346,978
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 15% = $3, a/c 1940-41	29-5-41	34 Aug	25 Feb	....	....	....	....	1,532	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H $7.50	Dec.	Div. Hk. $0.25 a/c 1940	16-4-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kelly & Walsh Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	In. $0.50 a/c 1940-41	19-2-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	500,000	$5	Dec.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg $7.00 a/c 1940)	24-3-41	55 May	17.10 June	37 July	24½ Apr	187,200	151,000	3,900,210	3,243,623
Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.	Fin. 5% = $0.60 (Mkg. $0.80 a/c 1940)	6-5-41	8.00 Mar	6.00 Sept	9.00 July	6.00 Mar	....	1,000	2,095	1,250
Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	10,000	9,970	$50	Mar.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. $1.00 a/c 1939	26-6-40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paper Industries Ltd.	5,000,000	1,320,000	$5	Dec.	Int. $0.25 a/c 1941	9-6-41	....	....	5.95 July	4.20 Apr	127,450	252,000	....	2,518,050
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	860,039	T2.50	Dec.	Fin. $1.20 (Mkg. $2.40 a/c 1940)	21-4-41	34 May	8.60 Jan	32.00 July	18.60 Apr	375,845	406,396	9,922,252	6,064,046
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 15% a/c 1940	1-5-41	435 Apr	1.90 Jan	2.50 April	2.20 June	....	....	20,478	6,165
Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, a/c 1933 (Nil 1939)	27-5-34	10.80 Apr	4.25 Mar	18.50 July	9.00 Jan	....	3,425	32,325	40,975
Bonds and Preferences														
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% for ½ year ended 30 June 1940	29-6-40	120 Sept	85 Apr	100.00 May	100.00 May	....	....	262	107
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½ = $4.39 for ½ year ended 31-3-41	31-3-41	115 Aug	75 Feb	....	....	....	....	320	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1940	30-4-41	15 July	15 July	17.00 June	13½ May	....	....	950	1,475
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1938	30-12-33	2.00 Dec	2.00 Dec	....	....	....	....	150	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1939	2-5-40	160 May	160 May	180.00 Feb	180.00 Feb	....	....	221	86
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	230,000	T100	Dec.	2nd qr. Div. Tls. 1.50 (Mkg. Tls. 3.00 a/c 1941)	3-7-41	138½ Sept	120 May	138 July	128 Feb	1,193	1,105	38,530	17,050
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Fin. 3½% (Mkg. 7% a/c 1940)	28-3-41	....	....	61½ Mar	59.00 Apr	....	....	....	39
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½ = $0.49 for half year ended 30-6-40	27-9-40	15 May	13½ Apr	13.70 Mar	13.70 Mar	....	....	2,400	450
do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼ = $0.45 for half year ended 30-6-40	27-9-40	14.20 Sept	13.50 Oct	13.70 May	13½ Feb	....	....	7,340	2,445
Cottons														
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,687,500	T5	Dec.	Fin. $4.50 (Mkg. $6.00 a/c 1940)	7-5-41	82 May	27 July	53 Jan	33.00 May	155,360	147,960	6,433,028	3,945,241
New China Textile Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	1,440,600	$5	Dec.	Fin. $0.75 a/c 1940	28-3-41	9.80 Oct	6.10 Oct	10.30 Jan	5.40 May	37,700	42,000	2,565,275	1,858,126
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	240,000	$50	Apr.	Fin. $7.50 (Mkg. $15.00 a/c 1940-41)	30-5-41	244 May	154 Oct	309.00 July	185 Feb	400	300	7,859	7,491
Shanghai Worsted Mill, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	$5	Mar.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1940-41	7-7-41	7.35 Dec	6.60 Dec	7.35 Jan	4.75 April	50,005	118,530	684,455	243,365
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	400,000	255,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $7.50 & Bonus $7.50 a/c 1940	12-3-41	83½ Dec	80 Aug	105 Feb	90.00 Jan	....	....	170	556
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	$10	June	Int. $15.00 a/c 1940	25-11-40	75 Aug	47 Jan	70.00 Jan	70.00 Jan	....	....	5,150	200
Plantations														
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	(Tls. 9) £1	Sept.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg. $8.00 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	61 May	35 June	52 Mar	47½ Mar	400	....	24,694	2,580
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s	Dec.	Fin. $1.50 (Mkg. $3.00 a/c 1940)	28-5-41	34 Feb	8.80 July	25.00 Jan	14.80 June	7,400	5,600	661,080	365,729
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s	Dec.	Fin. $2.00 (Mkg. $5.00 a/c 1940)	18-7-41	61 May	18.20 June	49½ Jan	30½ June	11,800	19,500	1,579,801	1,084,694
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Fin. $1.30 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	11.70 Feb	4.25 Aug	7.20 Jan	5.05 April	....	....	30,464	4,933
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1940)	7-5-41	2.90 Feb	81 May	1.70 Jan	1.20 Feb	18,011	4,000	1,240,046	210,961
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1940)	2-5-41	15 Feb	6.00 May	8.20 Jan	5.50 Feb	500	500	180,980	51,270
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1940)	25-3-41	5.20 Feb	1.55 May	3.05 Jan	1.90 June	19,000	11,000	1,378,647	235,901
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.05 a/c 1939-40	1-10-40	1.74 Jan	0.50 May	0.95 Jan	0.70 Feb	33,000	38,000	4,860,615	501,000
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	Fin. $0.53 (Mkg. $1.23 a/c 1940)	2-5-41	14.50 Feb	4.95 May	8.20 Jan	5.90 Feb	1,275	3,500	596,585	69,335
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.80 a/c 1940)	30-4-41	19.00 Feb	8.95 July	12 Jan	8.75 May	3,500	1,000	163,681	18,200
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Fin. $0.50 (Mkg. $0.75 a/c 1940)	14-5-41	7.70 Feb	2.15 June	4.70 Jan	367½ July	4,900	....	935,271	154,350
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Fin. $8.00 a/c 1940	23-6-41	40 May	18.00 July	15 Feb	15 Feb	....	....	3,300	816
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Int. $0.20 a/c 1940-41	9-5-41	10.10 Feb	4.00 May	5.80 Jan	3.90 Feb	2,000	2,500	573,445	79,385
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1940)	3-6-41	4.70 Feb	1.30 June	3.45 Jan	1.80 June	16,500	35,500	4,340,580	917,700
Langkat	300,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Guilders 0.10 a/c 1939-40	5-8-41	47½ May	12.50 July	37 Jan	19.60 June	9,100	14,310	1,854,788	1,235,551
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Int. $0.15 a/c 1940-41	27-2-41	5.20 Feb	1.68 June	3.15 Jan	2.25 June	6,000	5,000	756,251	81,050
Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.28 a/c 1939-40)	19-3-41	3 Feb	0.90 May	1.44 Jan	1.10 May	....	....	336,006	8,000
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.12 (Mkg. $0.22 a/c 1940)	17-4-41	2.60 Feb	0.81 July	1.50 Jan	1.04 Feb	10,000	2,000	2,072,463	163,393
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	1,082,000	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.50 a/c 1940-41	16-7-41	16.30 May	6.20 July	13.20 Jan	8.00 Feb	1,600	13,200	2,058,224	417,338
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.35 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	3.55 May	1.28 June	2 Jan	1.36 Feb	9,500	13,250	1,003,635	197,850
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.20 a/c 1940)	8-4-41	3.10 Feb	0.85 May	1.54 Jan	1.08 June	....	1,000	712,995	114,300
Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Fin. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.25 a/c 1940-41)	11-7-41	3.60 May	0.99 July	2.15 July	1.28 Feb	30,010	60,550	2,983,168	756,645
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.60 a/c 1940-41	4-7-41	18½ Feb	6.55 June	13.20 Jan	9.25 Apr	500	1,500	151,420	26,335
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.13 a/c 1940)	25-4-41	1.78 Jan	0.62 June	1.02 Jan	0.70 Feb	10,100	15,000	5,702,787	477,100
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd. ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $6.00 (Mkg. $7.00 a/c 1940)	{ 14-5-41	55.00 Mar	35 Aug	50.00 Mar	43.00 June	....	....	6,173	1,050
do. 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.			70 Aug	30 Jan	70.00 May	63.00 June	....	....	1,014	274
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	Int. $0.12 a/c 1940-41	9-5-41	10.50 Feb	2.90 July	5.70 Jan	3.90 May	3,000	....	437,580	48,110
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1940	23-6-41	4.95 Feb	1.52 July	2.90 Jan	2.05 June	5,000	....	304,657	63,000
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $4.00 a/c 1940	16-4-41	48 Mar	21.00 Aug	40 Jan	34 Mar	....	....	43,069	1,786
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1940	21-3-41	4.25 Feb	1.50 June	2.45 Jan	1.78 May	3,000	3,200	118,040	39,300
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Fin. $0.90 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1940-41)	15-7-41	14.40 Feb	5.40 May	8.70 Jan	6.50 Feb	563	1,000	187,174	14,903
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	(T8.50) £1	June	Int. $2.50 a/c 1940-41	9-5-41	89 Mar	49 June	60.00 Jan	40.00 Feb	....	....	15,910	2,290
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Fin. $0.50 (Mkg. $0.70 a/c 1940-41)	Pending	6.05 May	2.25 May	4.20 Jan	2.30 Feb	34,000	18,000	1,935,110	282,420
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Fin. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.25 a/c 1940-41)	Pending	3.05 May	0.98 July	1.96 Jan	1.20 Feb	20,000	49,050	7,404,445	1,238,761
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s	Dec.	Fin. $1.40 (Mkg. $2.90 a/c 1940)	16-6-41	43½ Feb	12.00 July	29½ Jan	16.80 June	5,000	3,800	652,723	336,925

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Agents	Paid up Capital $	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Quantity (lbs.)	Provisional Assessments of Standard Production for 1941	Output for month of May 1941 (lbs.)	Total output this financial year (including May 1941) (lbs.)*
Alma	W	881,119	30-9-40	627,759	695,800	54,700	423,966 (8)
Anglo-Dutch	W	2,202,797	31-12-40	1,748,686	—	166,227	817,905 (5)
Anglo-Java	W	2,927,288	31-12-40	3,918,679	—	352,295	1,681,669 (5)
Ayer Tawah	G	469,229	30-9-40	600,000	746,000	66,281	456,281 (8)
Batu Anam	W	134,266	31-12-40	489,799	533,400	44,263	207,707 (5)
Bute	B	494,682	31-12-40	644,052	795,500	54,033	283,818 (5)
Chemor United	W	133,819	31-12-40	611,667	360,600	49,142	242,775 (5)
Cheng	W	147,054	30-6-40	260,531	402,200	30,255	357,727 (11)
Consolidated (1941)	B	562,844	31-12-40	1,098,732	1,483,200	102,970	517,336 (5)
Dominion	B	279,720	31-12-40	627,049	808,000	57,369	296,130 (5)
Gula-Kalumpong	—	£2,665,000	—	—	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	W	909,249	31-12-40	882,051	—	86,420	424,164 (5)
Kapayang	W	206,993	31-12-40	165,941	189,300	13,416	74,093 (5)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	B	484,410	30-6-40	594,484	917,900	52,099	745,735 (11)
Kroewoek	W	307,692	31-12-40	1,215,606	—	116,182	541,015 (5)
Langkat	M	2,552,448	31-10-40	1,247,500	1,699,969	117,000	855,000 (7)
Padang	B	699,301	30-4-41	394,300	450,500	30,600	30,600 (1)
Permata	F	317,219	31-10-40	100,285	—	8,220	71,566 (7)
Repah	W	188,811	31-12-40	521,655	628,600	55,839	236,857 (5)
Rubber Trust	W	1,513,287	30-9-40	1,609,656	146,400	183,640	1,622,997 (8)
Samagaga	W	141,399	30-9-40	467,080	555,700	46,950	323,620 (8)
Semambu	W	125,874	31-12-40	361,594	510,100	33,104	162,479 (5)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	W	206,913	31-1-41	575,600	—	42,600	177,600 (4)
Shanghai Kedah	B	419,580	30-9-40	726,547	977,997	85,513	647,325 (8)
S'hai Kelantan (1935)	T	195,804	31-12-40	309,543	372,025	31,580	158,489 (5)
Shanghai Marly {Ord. / Pref.	W	802,517	31-12-40	569,301	739,000	49,042	218,457 (5)
Shanghai Pahang	B	329,930	30-6-40	414,573	632,000	44,732	486,455 (11)
Shanghai Seremban	W	454,545	31-12-40	232,008	309,000	19,025	86,926 (5)
Shanghai Sumatra	M	538,154	31-10-40	676,595	918,595	66,067	463,070 (7)
Sua-Manggis	W	377,622	31-12-40	197,440	259,100	18,000	104,100 (5)
Sungala	G	252,000	31-3-41	415,900	472,000	36,500	69,800 (2)
Sungei Duri	B	475,524	30-6-40	477,000	695,400	46,400	530,100 (11)
Tanah Merah (1916)	B	1,818,182	31-3-41	1,102,500	1,348,585	99,753	188,753 (2)
Tebong	W	559,441	31-1-41	1,260,076	1,458,900	128,564	436,736 (4)
Ziangbe	W	1,440,619	31-12-40	1,481,349	—	151,987	769,185 (5)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of monthly outputs included in said totals
B—A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd., 20 Canton Road
F—Frost, Bland & Co., Ltd., 190 Kiukiang Road
G—Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 61 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
M—George McBain, 1 The Bund
T—Turner, Sturrock & Brown, 9 Av. Edward VII
W—J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 49 Szechuen Road

Rubber Prices

July	12th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
London Spot (Buyers)	13.3/8d	—	13.3/8d	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	13.3/8d
August	13.7/16d	—	13.7/16d	13.7/16d	13.7/16d	13.7/16d
September	13.7/16d	—	13.7/16d	13.7/16d	13.7/16d	13.7/16d
October	13.7/16d	—	13.7/16d	13.7/16d	13.7/16d	13.7/16d
November	13.7/16d	—	13.7/16d	13.7/16d	13.7/16d	13.7/16d
December	13.7/16d	—	13.7/16d	13.7/16d	13.7/16d	13.7/16d
Market	Steady		Steady	Steady	Quiet, steady	Quiet
Singapore Spot	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½
Oct./Dec.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Jan./Mar.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Market	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
New York						
July	21.15	—	21.25	21.35	21.40	21.45
September	21.35	—	21.51	21.70	22.02	22.00
December	21.30	—	21.35	21.50	21.80	21.90
January	21.05	—	21.10	21.25	21.45	21.45
March	21.00	—	21.20	21.30	21.60	21.60

Debenture

Debenture	Issue	Opening Prices July 18th, 1941 Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nominal	Loan amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Last Done Price	Date	Business Done 1941 High	Low	Total amount of sales Jan. 1—July 18 1941
		*Interest	&	Drawing								
S'hai Mun. Council	6% 1926 (10/30) Tls.	98½	..	97½	..	Tls. 4,880,000	June-Dec.	96	9-6-41	97	90	177,600
"	5% 1934 (10/30) $	86	..	92	..	$10,404,700	do.	92	16-7-41	92	76	1,278,300
"	5½% 1936 (10) "	94	..	..	..	$5,000,000	do.	85	1-5-41	86	85	194,200
"	5% 1937 (10/30) "	86	..	..	..	$9,000,000	do.	86½	8-7-41	86	78	29,900
"	6% 1940 (1/10) "	..	..	..	98½	16,000,000	do.	99	17-7-41	100½	90½	2,680,900
"	6% 1941 (1/10) "	100½	101	101	..	$6,000,000	do.	100	18-7-41	101	95	5,904,100
French Mun. Council	5½% 1914 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	82	..	151,500	do.	82	19-6-41	87	81	31,100
"	5½% 1916 (") "	..	..	..	80	125,300	do.	91½	9-2-39	—	—	—
"	8% 1921 (") "	94	..	94	..	1,366,700	do.	94	19-6-41	94	91½	69,100
"	6% 1923 (") "	90	..	89	..	618,000	May-Nov.	89	6-6-41	89	89	66,100
"	7% 1924 (") "	91	..	92	..	631,100	Mar-Sept.	92	30-6-41	92	90	33,000
"	6½% 1925 (20/30) "	90	..	90	..	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	90	18-6-41	90	90	74,000
"	6½% 1926 (") "	90	..	90	..	1,000,000	Jan.-July	90	24-6-41	90	90	154,700
"	6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	—	89	..	1,760,000	Apr.-Oct.	89	16-12-40	—	—	—
"	6% 1931 (") "	91	—	88	..	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	16-6-41	90	88	156,100
"	6% 1933 (10/30) "	90	..	90	..	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	90	30-6-41	90	90	5,000
"	5% 1934 (") $	74	—	75	..	$5,000,000	Jan.-July	75	10-7-41	75	70	55,900
"	6% 1936 (10/15) "	91	—	90	..	$2,500,000	May-Nov.	92	8-7-41	92	88	340,000
American Club	4% 1939 (13)p "	65	..	66	..	$1,040,230	June-Dec.	66	14-7-41	} 66	40	30,910
"	4% 1939 (14)p "	65	..	66	..	—	do.	66	14-7-41			
Anglo-French Land	6% 1931 (10/20) Tls.	99	..	..	..	1,000,000	do.	92	27-2-41	92	91	800
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)c "	75	80	80	..	1,360,200	1/3-1/9	80	15-7-41	} 80	50	61,400
"	6% 1930 (10/30)r "	75	80	80	..	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	80	15-7-41			
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/20) "	98	..	99	..	3,000,000	June-Dec.	99	14-7-41	99	80	250,800
"	6% 1932 (10/20) "	98	..	99	..	1,000,000	do.	87	26-5-41	87	80	83,000
"	6% 1933 (") $	98	..	99	..	$1,500,000	do.	99	18-7-41	99	80	146,000
Central Properties	5½% 1934 (10) "	99	..	94½	..	$18,000,000	do.	98	20-6-41	98	90½	1,268,000
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20) Tls.	..	..	..	70	600,000	June-Dec.	100	15-5-34	—	—	—
City Loan	7% 1932 (20) $	60*	..	..	..	$6,000,000	15/6-15/12	56	9-6-41	60	56	2,500
"	7% 1934 (12) "	..	..	..	40	$3,500,000	30/6-30/12	92	16-7-37	—	—	—
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20) Tls.	..	90	80	..	350,000	June-Dec.	80	9-6-41	80	80	1,000
Country Club	6% 1901 (Perp) "	54	..	..	..	122,100	do.	95	18-2-37	—	—	—
Fonciere et Immob.	{6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	..	95	1,984,000	do.	94	29-10-40	} —	—	—
	{6% 1933 (10/15) "	..	..	..	94	1,730,000	do.	94	29-10-40			
Fonciere et Immob.	6% 1934 (") $	..	..	..	94	$1,925,000	do.	94	29-10-40	—	—	—
French Club	7% Tls.	..	..	..	60	500,000	do.	82	5-3-37	—	—	—
Int. Invest. Trust	6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	..	99½	1,951,000	1/4-1/10	88	5-12-40	} —	—	—
"	6% 1931 (") "	..	..	..	99½	963,000	1/4-1/10	88	5-12-40			
Metropolitan Land	6% 1933 (10/30) $	85	..	..	..	$1,873,700	30/6-31/12	81	16-5-41	81	80	31,000
Race Club	6% 1934 (10/25) "	..	..	..	90	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	18-11-40	—	—	—
Shanghai Land Invest.	6% 1926 (20/30) Tls.	99	..	..	..	1,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	94	12-4-40	—	—	—
"	6% 1933 (5/20) "	99	..	..	..	500,000	do.	—	—	—	—	—
"	5% 1930 (15) "	86	..	..	..	5,000,000	May-Nov.	76	15-4-40	—	—	—
"	5% 1934 (5/40) $	86	..	..	..	$3,570,000	Apr.-Oct.	74	3-10-41	—	—	—
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40) "	100	..	..	..	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	100	17-7-41	102	88½	3,437,900
Telephone Co. "A"	6% 1932 (10/35)r Tls.	100	..	..	..		1/2-1/18	100	30-6-41	100	91½	141,700
" "B"	6% 1933 (9/34)c $	100	..	..	..	5,000,000	1/2-1/8	99½	19-6-41	} 99½	94½	314,300
" "B"	6% 1933 (9/34)r "	100	..	..	..	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	99½	19-6-41			
" "C"	6% 1937 (20) "	100	..	..	..	$4,000,000	1/2-1/8	83½	10-1-39	—	—	—
Tientsin Land Invest.	7% 1929 (12/29) Tls.	..	..	..	105	1,446,600	June-Dec.	103	22-12-33	—	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks	6% 1939 (10/30) "	98½	..	..	..	2,800,000	do.	93	10-2-41	93	91	3,000
"	5½% 1937 (") $	90	..	95	..	$2,000,000	do.	95	14-7-41	95	83	2,000
"	5½% 1937 (") "	88	..	..	..	$725,000	do.	77	5-6-40	—	—	—
Wing On Co. (S'hai)	7% 1936 (10) "	..	..	..	96	$5,000,000	1/4-1/10	93	23-4-41	92	92	2,000

TO-DAY EXCHANGES: { Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Selling Rates (T/T) Closing July 18th, 1941 (noon) London £1 at Exch. 3½=Sh. $73.85 New York $1.00 (U.S. Currency) at Exch. 5-11/32=Sh. $18.71

Company	Address	Date of Meeting	Transfer Books Closed From	To	Dividend
Tebong	49 Szechuan Road	22-7-41	10-7-41	22-7-41	Fin. $0.15
Tanah Merah	25 Canton Road	25-7-41	21-7-41	25-7-41	Fin. $0.50
Moutrie	17 Canton Road	—	25-7-41	1-8-41	—
H. & S. Bank	12 The Bund	—	28-7-41	9-8-41	—
Metropolitan Land	17 The Bund	—	—	7-8-41	Int. $0.40

Share Report

Share Market Report.—There has been increased activity on the local market during the past week, the turnover amounting to 73½ millions as against 57 millions for the previous week. Of this amount, almost all has been done in generals, the turnover in the rubber section amounting to less than two millions.

Early in the week the market was strong, eleven stocks registering new highs. The second half saw a considerable reaction, however, gains registered recently being wiped out. The daily average price of generals has advanced 1.32 while that of rubbers has declined 10.20.

Wheelock and Explorations have again been heavily traded, taking 14½ millions and 12½ millions respectively. The following list gives the volume of business done in the more popular issues:—

	Shares	$
Wheelock	124,060	14,666,600
Explorations	406,396	12,518,200
Ewo Mills	147,960	6,149,200
Lands	290,438	5,781,400
Metals	151,000	5,419,500
Dockyards	168,287	5,183,900
Asia Navigation	305,910	5,117,400
Lumber	46,210	3,032,000
Yangtsze Finance	125,600	2,405,400
Loans	92,795	2,202,900

Debentures.—There has been little, activity on the debenture market, S.M.C. 6%, 1941 taking most of the business done. The following was transacted:—

$503,700	S.M.C. 6%, 1941	@ 101
$177,500	Power 5½%, 1933	@ 100/101½
$173,500	S.M.C. 6%, 1940	@ 99/100
$ 7,800	Asia Realty 6%, 1930	@ 80
$ 4,900	Cathay Land 6%, 1933	@ 99
$ 3,400	Cathay Land 6%, 1930	@ 99
$ 1,400	American Club 4%, 1939	@ 66
$ 900	S.W.W. 5½%, 1937	@ 95

Volume of Trade:—

Week ending	*July 4th*	*July 11th*	*July 18th*
Generals	$43,128,900	$55,643,600	$70,632,500
Rubbers	2,344,100	1,346,400	1,998,400
Debentures	269,300	364,600	873,600
	$45,742,300	$57,354,600	$73,504,500

Chinese Government External Bonds and Railway Loans:—

The following are the latest quotations:—

			London Middle Prices July 11th	July 18th
Chin. Govt.	4½ per cent	Gold $ Bonds 1898	£43 0 0	£43 0 0
" "	4½ "	Gold Loan 1908 (Anglo-French)	£43 0 0	£43 0 0
" "	5 "	Gold Loan 1912 (Crisp Loan)	£37 0 0	£37 0 0
" "	5 "	Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, British Issue	£37 0 0	£36 0 0
" "	8 "	Sterling Treasury Notes (Vickers)	£ 7 9	£ 8 8½
" "	5 "	Honan Railway Bonds 1905	£10 0 0	£13 0 0
" "	5 "	Hukuang Railway Bonds (L.P.N.Y. Issues)	£14 0 0	£14 0 0
" "	5 "	Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£ 9 0 0	£10 0 0
" "	5 "	Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£14 0 0	£14½
" "	5 "	Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908	£10 0 0	£12 0 0
" "	5 "	" " " 1910	£10 0 0	£12 0 0

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable
Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify The Secretary of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, 16 Central Road, of any errors or omissions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to
THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI.
To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

Russia's Role:

Views on Hitler's Folly

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Another Hitler's pact and promise has become a scrap of paper. The sanguine swastika has once more defied common sense. Under the pretext of a "secret alliance" between the United Kingdom and the Soviet Republic, Hitler's hordes have invaded Soviet soil. Verily no further folly on the part of the self-styled "Napoleon" could be achieved. By this treacherous act Herr Hitler played his last remaining ace. The world will witness the results.

Perusing your leading article of June 24, I as well as many other Soviet Russian patriots disagree in full with the statement:—

> It is something of a paradox that Hitler should have forced Soviet Russia into alignment with the democracies, and one of the problems which Great Britain and her Allies will have to solve is how best to assist this new and obviously unwilling adherent to their ranks.

So irrevocable and obscure appear today the events of the past, but they are not forgotten and serve yet best to prove that the Sovietland had never deviated from calling the world's attention to the growing fascist menace of Germany. Ever since 1933, which marked the birth of Hitler's Third Reich, did Soviet Russia warn, preach and shout aloud (which fell, alas, on deaf ears) against the ever-growing military might, increasing appetite and unholy designs of one Nazi ex-corporal, who by the sheer negligence of the world was soon destined to become the world's enemy and scourge. The ensuing events rocked the world with Nazi Germany's wickedness. Hitler's Reich was expanding. After the dastardly murder of Chancellor Dollfuss, Hitler committed his first crime and swallowed Austria, he demanded Sudetenland and got it.

And now let us turn to the Soviet Union. Let us recall what painstaking efforts were used by our Foreign Minister and League's representative at the time, M. Litvinoff, to build one common front against aggressors, when in May, 1936, Italy swallowed little Abyssinia and in war-torn Spain the Nazi and Fascist falanges ran riot against the valiant but outnumbered Republicans. The true expounding of what was called collective security and collaboration of democracies was to be M. Litvinoff's one aim, for with full vision did he foresee the meteoric yet diabolical rise of Hitler. In all Litvinoff's speeches, destined to become historic, he called democracies to unite in one common front, for the crucial moment was near. We know what followed. Idle talks in the League's dusty chamber, sleepy faces of diplomats whose countries by the sheer irony of fate were soon to be lost and absorbed by Hitler's hordes. Versailles seemed to appear one *pièce de résistance* to the diplomats to frustrate Germany's plans. And yet with savage incentive did Herr Hitler prepare for his *coup d'état*. In September 1938 his designs were showing their real shape. He scoffed at Poland and wanted Danzig. Now is language resembled that of a master. His speeches were adamant, for behind he felt strength. Hitler was ready for his final assault to create the "New Europe." Five years of military preparedness were sufficient for his designs. Europe peacefully slept. And here, cognizant of the danger and bound to her former promises, the Soviet Union appeared in the arena. We remember her here an obstacle to the Nazis, resolute and willing to cooperate, ready to stand by and hamper the menace of the Reich. She was earnest when she offered her assistance to France and Czechoslovakia, pledged loyalty to Great Britain, calling for what would appear to be an omnipotent democratic bloc.

It was in that crucial moment in the autumn of 1938, when loyal to her obligations the U.S.S.R. was on the point of general mobilization, when Britain's own Chamberlain flew to Berchtesgaden to meet Hitler and postpone for another few months Germany's blow, once again the U.S.S.R. was given a cold shoulder. The respective democracies again played "fair" and "square" with the country which was ready and willing to aid. This was an ignominy which the Soviet Republic could no longer stand. The limit was hit, the bitter cup had overflowed.

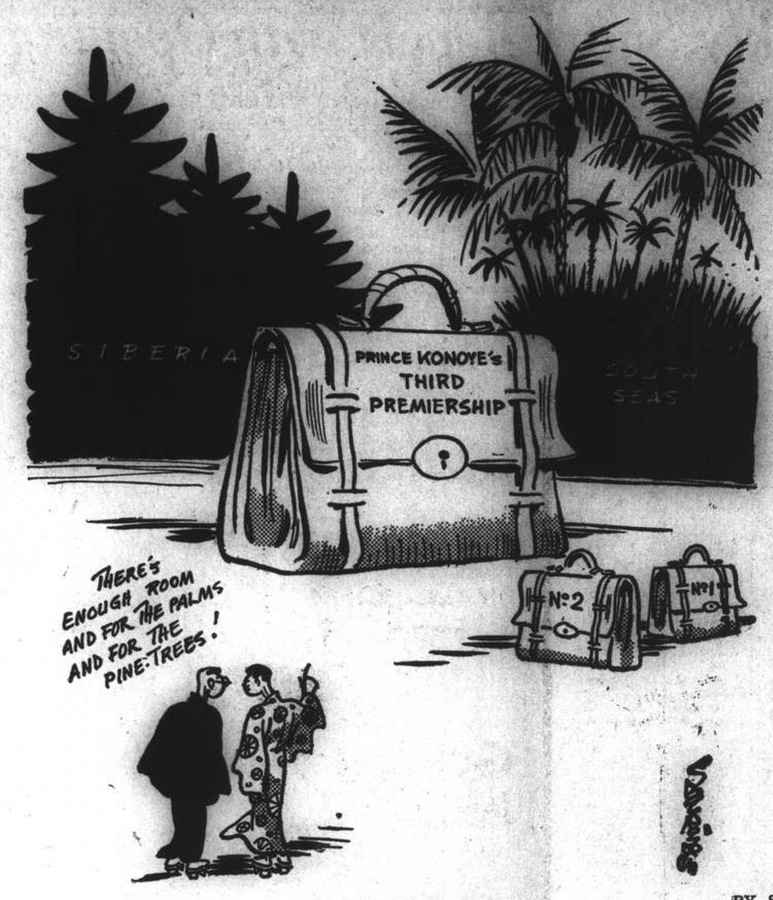
The ensuing events bring us to the point when anyone will fully comprehend why the Soviet Union's policy underwent a sudden change and why on that memorable day of August 23, 1939, the entire world was rocked, astounded and deeply confused with the conclusion of that non-aggression pact. The astounded world called it the greatest betrayal in history. How could the Soviet jump on the side of her arch-enemy whose doctrine represented "black" to the Soviet's "white?" An irony of fate again!

But looking deeper into Russia's so-called betrayal an assiduous mind may read that the "deplorable" act represented but a dusty answer to the democracies who scathingly had made long faces to the Soviet Union, turned their heads away and spurned with disbelief the U.S.S.R.'s warnings of an approaching danger. The Soviet's proposals were scoffed at and ridiculed. The democratic diplomats just could not get cognizant of the fact that Hitler's war machine was already smoothly oiled and the blow of Teutonic hordes was imminent. The danger for them appeared to be remote. The democracies relied on their armies.

Probably unwilling did M. Stalin utter his historic "We will not pick chestnuts from the fire for the sake of the democracies." Yet he was a thousand times right. The Soviet Union was already justified in changing her attitude towards the democratic bloc whom she knew to be in imminent danger. For the Soviet Union was not considered to be "on a level" with those she was willing to assist.

Events rolled along. On August 30, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland. The chaos of destruction went over charred Europe. Norway, Holland, Belgium, Denmark were invaded. France was put on her knees. Bulgaria, Rumania made Germany's vassals, Jugoslavia and Greece overrun within a short space of time. The brute Nazi strength was getting the upper hand and appeared as victorious. German panzer divisions, but in reality the unsolved myth of Nazi invincibility and expert propaganda bluff had apparently done wonderful things and aided Hitler to become the temporary master of Europe.

At 4 a.m. on June 22, 1941, the armies of the Third Reich, on the pretext of a "secret alliance" between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., had crossed the Soviet border and invaded Russian soil. The non-aggression pact became a scrap of paper. But it was precisely at this time that Herr Hitler had over-estimated his strength. In his blazing fury did Hitler jump on a Russian, but he did not take him unawares. Hitler may advance. Hitler may attempt to break and smash and gain initial victories. But a loser he remains, for he runs across the patriotically-inspired Red Army, well-equipped to meet Hitler's hordes, which knows his tactics and his manner of bluff. A psychological factor should be taken into consideration: the Soviet army today wages not merely a fight, but an indignant fight against the despised régime, against the ruthless invader, against the hated maniacal Hitler. The Soviet army is bent upon conquest. She is against the régime of mass tyranny and enslavement. The world may be assured there will be no half-ways and no compromises. The valiant Russian soldier stands against the Nazi scourge until he eliminates this peril from the face of the earth. The German panzer divisions who at this hour dare to spot with their dirty boots the Russian soil will curse the hour when Hitler ordered them to this "easy" adventure. It is not merely "scorched earth" policy, well chosen by the Russians to avert the Nazis, there is a guerilla warfare besides and clever manoeuvre movements on the part of the valiant Red Army. Let Hitler blast his way towards capturing a few cities, we are not daunted, for he is a loser. The deeper he penetrates our country the more precarious his position will become.



BY SAPAJOU

The Big Portfolio

We call the attention of the world. We are fighting fascism and its wicked apparition in the diabolic Hitler. Together with our valiant ally, Great Britain, we are eliminating the Nazi scourge from the face of the earth. The Soviet Union has always unabatedly stood loyal to democratic principles, and in this hour on the vast steppes of the Ukraine will she prove to the entire world that she is capable of doing one good thing for the benefit of mankind and humanity. In the vast terrain of the Soviet Union Hitler will meet his doom.

SOVETICUS.

Shanghai, July 18.

Bus Fares:

A Reader's Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Although I am not a great user of the bus company's service I would like to put forward a suggestion which would help to eliminate a lot of trouble for the company as well as for the passengers.

I would propose that the bus company divide the route of each service into 5 Cent sections with a minimum of 10 or 15 cents as they may desire. They would then print tickets in book form with 21 tickets for $1 or 105 tickets for $5, each ticket to have the numbered sections of the journey printed on the face thereof.

On boarding the bus one would tear out sufficient tickets to cover the proposed journey and the conductor would clip the tickets at the section number where the passenger gets off. Any inspector boarding the bus during the journey could then easily see whether the passenger had passed his destination.

By the method of issuing tickets in book form the passenger not only enjoys an additional ticket for each dollar but it is unnecessary to carry a lot of small money, nor is the conductor in a position to take any squeeze. Books of tickets could be on sale on all buses as well as at various shops throughout the Settlement.

Of course the conductors would have to carry a supply of individual tickets for casual passengers, but the elimination of odd cents would greatly ease the situation in issuing tickets and giving change.

Trusting that the above suggestion will be of some use to the bus company,

D. L. EVAMY.

Shanghai, July 18.

Street Noises:

And French Tram Trailers

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Talking about noise-making and not tooting motor horns unnecessarily, allow me to point out to the authorities concerned that the noise produced by those twenty-year-old tram-trailers on Avenue Joffre is an insult to our modern public transportation system.

AN OLD CONCESSION RESIDENT.

Shanghai, July 16.

British Internees in Syria Released

Damascus, July 18.

Released British residents who were interned by the Vichy Government when the Allies entered Syria returned here yesterday in a transport convoy. A number of persons detained on suspicion of doing intelligence work for the Allies also have been released.—Reuter.

New G.O.C. Arrives In Hongkong

Hongkong, July 18.

The Crown Colony's new General Officer Commanding, Major-General C. M. Maltby, arrived here this morning. The former Commander, Major-General A. E. Grasett is leaving this week for a new post at home.—Domei.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JULY 19, 1871

The Postmaster-General notifies that, pending the completion of negotiations now being carried on with the Italian Post Office, under which it is proposed to establish a regular exchange of direct mails between Hongkong and Europe via Brindisi, letters for the Continent forwarded by British Mail Packet, when specially addressed via Brindisi, will be sent in the mails for the British Post Office at Alexandria, paid to that place only, whence they will be forwarded via Brindisi, as directed.

Reported Anglo-U.S. Purchases in Thailand

Tokyo, July 18.

Queried regarding Japan's reaction to reported joint purchases of raw materials in Indo-China and Thailand by Great Britain, the United States and the Chungking Government, the deputy spokesman of the Information Board declared at this morning's press conference.

"That depends upon the extent of the purchases though official information confirming the press report is still lacking."—Reuter.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.00 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00. Chinese lesson at 8.30
12.00 Mid-day Concert including songs from Victor Herbert Operettas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
2.00 Concert Jazz
2.30 Famous Radio Voices
3.00 Spice of Variety
3.30 Sweet and Hot Rhythm
4.40 Chinese Programme, including Professor Chao Mei-pa's Musical Programme at 5.00, News at 5.20 and 6.00 and Commentary at 6.15
7.30 Light Music
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News and War Commentary
8.30 Star Discs—Deanna Durbin, Nelson Eddy, Jesse Crawford
9.00 News in English and Announcements
9.20 "The Front Line in the Home." Talk by John Harford
9.30 Violin Solos
9.45 "My Sister Frances." Short Story by Emily Hahn
10.00 "Music a la Carte"—Request Programme conducted by Alexander Carlisle. Tel. 16967
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSP in the 19 metre band are:—
p.m.
8.00 NEWS and War Commentary.
8.30 Calling British Forces in the Far East.
9.15 Concert by the Royal Air Force Orchestra.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.30 A recital of Police Songs.
11.00 My weekly letter by Dennis Powell.
11.15 Old Mother Reilly takes the Air.
Midnight. The Commonwealth of Man. E. M. Forster will speak on "Tolerance."

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcasts in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Children's hour.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. French holidays in July.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Sacred music and oratories.

Franck: Prelude, fugue and variations; Bach: Prelude; Haendel: Judas Maccabeus; Boelmann: Toccata; Tournemire: Improvisation on the Te Deum; Bach: Toccata and fugue; Haendel: The Messiah.

395m. **XMHD** 760kc.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD
CONCISE
CLEAR
CANDID

XMHD broadcasts news in English daily at 12.45 and 9 p.m. and news in Chinese daily at 12.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

Terrorists in Saddle In Japan Says Scripps Howard Editorial

New York, July 18.

Japan's most recent Cabinet crisis will not change fundamental Japanese policy, said an editorial yesterday which appeared in the Scripps Howard chain of newspapers.

Even if Japanese liberals and anti-Axis leaders are named to the new Cabinet, said the editorial, their policies and lives are at the mercy of a military dictatorship.

Japanese politicians are only fronts for militarists, and terrorists are really in the saddle, the editorial said.

The editorial urged the United States to retain the balance of U.S. Naval and air power in the Pacific, regardless of Britain's demands in the Atlantic. Such procedure will do more than anything else to prevent war in the Far East, the editorial said.

The "New York Times" said that resignation of the second Konoye Cabinet showed that the Japanese Government was split from top to bottom and revealed the irreconcilable differences over policy among Japanese leaders.—United Press.

Welles Has No Comment On Far East Events

Washington, July 18.

The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, stated at a press conference yesterday that he could not make any comment on the Far Eastern situation as information was very fragmentary regarding developments.

To an enquiry as to whether any reports had been received from the American Ambassador to Japan, Mr. Joseph Clark Grew, Mr. Welles replied that he had received a good many reports of different kinds and descriptions.

When a correspondent enquired whether he could give any information concerning his conference with President Roosevelt yesterday morning, Mr. Welles declared that he had merely taken over some reports for the information of the President.—Reuter.

Matsuoka Not Cause of Cabinet Collapse

Tokyo, July 18.

Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board today dismissed as "rumourous" reports that the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, had been the cause of the Konoye cabinet's resignation.

The spokesman added that he was unable to say anything more than the statement issued by the Cabinet Information Board on the night of July 16. Queried as to whether or not the present Japanese policy would be continued, Mr. Ishii replied that he could not say anything.—Domei.

Thailand Closely Watching Japan

Bangkok, July 18.

Thailand has been closely surveying the political horizon in the Far East ever since the outbreak of the Russo-German war, and recent foreign press and wireless hints regarding possible Japanese moves and and Japanese press allusions to Indo-China have not passed unnoticed.

The Konoye Cabinet resignation caused a sensation. Neutral observers point out that the outcome of the change is anxiously awaited, because of its vital importance to Thailand and other East Asian regions.—Reuter.

Honda to Return To Tokyo

Kyoto, July 18.

Dr. Kumataro Honda, Japanese Ambassador to the Nanking Government who was en route to Nanking will return to Tokyo, leaving here at 9.30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

It is understood that Dr. Honda is returning to Tokyo to confer with the New Foreign Minister before leaving for Nanking.—Domei.

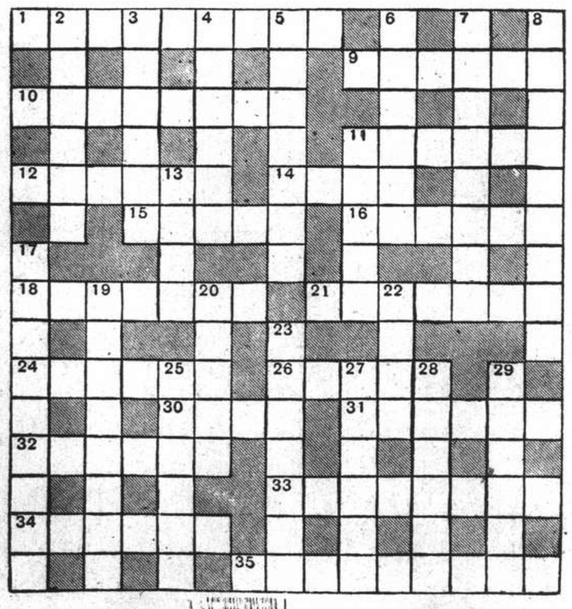
No General Election in Australia

Sydney, July 18.

Mr. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister, denied reports yesterday that the Government was contemplating a general election.—Reuter.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 550

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 One would expect this remark from obtuse people (9)
9 This humble merchant sounds more ingenious (6)
10 He must be a handy man (8)
11 Arranged by the newspaper's military correspondent possibly (6)
12 Light (6)
14 Shakespearean king (4)
15 A road feature that should rightly slow up the motorist (5)
16 Faith (6)
18 Maimed so as to sound innocuous to a Cockney (7)
21 Hear about the common growth (7)
24 This gun helps to build as well as to destroy (6)
26 Fish (5)
30 This biblical character sounds like 14 across (4)
31 Get me a gin mixed (6)
32 Mohammedan ruler (6)
33 A mollusc (8)
34 See 19 down (6)
35 An under-water worker and a (?) non-worker are going different ways (9)

DOWN

2 Blossom emblematic of the surrender of some single state (6)
3 Kind of acid (6)
4 Religious reformer (6)
5 This bit of needlework is used by big buyers (7)
6 This combination of two valuables is all the rage (6)
7 A little decoration that is sure to prosper (8)
8 This German town is apparently partly open and partly highly armed (9)
11 Kind of message that may hold up a ship (5)
13 Suitable way to get to Holloway? (4)
17 Divination out of hand (9)
19 "And many a holy text around she strews that teach the (34 across) —— to die" (Gray) (8)
20 Her voice is not charming nowadays (5)
22 He starts a language (4)
23 Sounds like a humble home in Africa (7)
25 He captured Rome once (6)
27 Prove in the wrong (6)
28 Did the grand ladies of old find these women as their maids annoying? (6)
29 Call in question (6)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 3, March; 8, Tenace; 9, Useful; 10, Lifer; 11, Ballot; 12, Rubber; 13, Descent; 16, Reverse; 19, Greed; 20, Away; 21, Snap; 22, Smack; 24, Taken up; 27, History; 30, Pom-pom; 32, Durban; 33, Atoll; 34, Kaiser; 35, Equity; 36, Yield. DOWN: 1, Relate; 2, Garlic; 3, Melting; 4, Raft; 5, Hurried; 6, Pebble; 7, Duress; 13, Draft; 14, Shark; 15 Trump; 16, Reach; 17, Rondo; 18, Empty; 22, Summary; 23, Kindled; 25, Avowal; 26, Expose; 28, Torn up; 29, Rialto; 31, Core.

CHURCH SERVICES

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—July 20.—6th Sunday After Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Choral Eucharist Psalm: 150. Sommerville in F. Hymns: 317, 265, 321. Preacher: The Dean. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm: 46. Lessons: 2 Samuel 7; Matthew 7. Hymns: 163, 261 169. Preacher: Rev. G. A. Scott. 6 p.m. Bubbling Well Chapel: Preacher: Rev. E. J. Ottewell, L.Th. (Choral Eucharist at 10.30 a.m. will be broadcast from Cathedral over stations XCDN., 1440 kc., and XMHC. 700 kc., and Daily Noon Day Intercessions at 12.10 p.m. from station XMHC. only). July 25.—St. James, Apostle and Martyr. 7.30 a.m. Holy Communion.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral.—Jessfield Evening Prayer in English at 6.30 p.m.

Union Church.—(International and Interdenomination). 107, Soochow Road, (near the British Consulate-General). Officiating Minister:—Rev. C. W. Allan. 10.20 a.m. Prayer Meeting in Vestry. 10.45 a.m. Morning Service. Preacher:—Rev. W. H. Hudspetz, M.A. 10.45 a.m. Junior Church in the Church Hall.

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Sunday July 20 to July 26
10.00 Service. Rev. F. W. Weaver
11.00 Gospel Song Service
12.00 Sacred Organ Music
16.00 Sacred Music
16.30 Dr. Bob Jones Service
19.45 "Miracles and Melodies"
22.00 Sacred Concert
20.30 Gospel Service Dr. Hallock
21.15 Russian Evangelistic Service
Weekdays, July 21-26.
7.15 Organ Music
7.30 Sacred Music
8.30 Thought for the Day, Rev. F. W. Weaver
8.45 Gospel Songs
9.00 Prayer and Music for the Sick
12.00 Popular Music
12.45 N.C.D.N. News Broadcast
13.10 Devotional Service and Song
16.00 Sacred Music
17.00 Classical Music
19.45 N.C.D.N. Friday Review.
20.00 Sacred Music
20.30 Gospel Service and Song
21.00 N.C.D.N. News Broadcast
21.30 Popular Music.
Russian Service (Tues.)

Sacred Heart Church (260 Nanzing Road) Tel. 41428 Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Saint Peter's Church (Avenue Dubail) Tel. 80725 Sunday: Masses at 5.15 6, 7, 8, 9.15, a.m. Benediction at 3.30 and 6.45 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.15, 6, 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

Saint Theresa's Church (370 Tatung Road) Tel. 39359 Sunday. Masses at 6.15, 7, 8 a.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6.15, 7 a.m.

Our Lady's Church (694 Baikal Road) Sunday Masses, at 7.30 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays Mass at 7.30 a.m.

Church of St. Aloysius Gonzaga (734 Kiaochow Road.) Tel. 32313 Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.30, 6 and 6.30 a.m

Church of Christ the King: 235 Rue Bourgeat. Tel. 72873 Masses on Sunday at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 a.m. Benediction at 7 p.m. Masses weekdays at 7 and 8 a.m. Catechism classes every Saturday at 9 a.m.

Saint John Bosco's Church (740 Hangchow Road) Sunday Masses at 7, 8.30 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays Mass at 6.30 a.m.

Foreign Y.M.C.A.—Informal Sunday Evening Service, 6 p.m. in the Junior division room. (mezzanine floor) Speaker, Sir Ivor Beauchamp. All welcome.

Shanghai Free Christian Church—(Evangelical) 5 Tifeng Road. (Near Jessfield Road) Sunday 11 o'clock., Morning Worship; Preacher; Rev. G. R. Hutchinson. Evening 6 o'clock. Gospel Service. Communion Service at close. Preacher; Rev. R. W. Howes. During the week: Monday 8 p.m. Young People's Meeting. Thursday afternoon 5.45 o'clock. Prayer-meeting.

Community Church—53 Ave. Petain. Mr. John S. Barr will preach in Community Church Sunday at 11 a.m. Mr. R. V. Dent will be at the organ, and Mrs. Rosie Gerstel will be the soloist. Junior and primary departments of the Church School will meet at 9.30 a.m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—11 a.m. Subject: "Life" Sunday 1647 Avenue Road Sunday Service School 9.45 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday, 6 p.m. Reading Room at the Church open Monday, and Friday from 10.30 to 12.30, Wednesday from 4 to 6 p.m.

Bethesda Gospel Hall.—(International) 729 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai Gospel Services are held in: German: Sundays Breaking of Bread Meeting at 3.30-4.30 p.m. Sundays Bible Class at 5-6 p.m. Wednesdays Bible Class for Ladies at 4-5.30 p.m. Chinese: Sundays Breaking of Bread Meeting at 10-11.30 a.m. Sundays Gospel Meeting at 2.30-4 p.m. Tuesdays Prayer Meeting at 7.30-9 p.m. Thursdays Bible Class at 6-7 p.m. English: Fridays Prayer Meeting at 5.30-6.30 p.m.

Endeavourers Church.—Morning service will be held at 9.30 a.m. in the hall of the Shanghai Free Christian Church, 5 Tifeng Road. The speaker will be Dr. Frank P. Lide. Mid-week prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. in room 305, Missions Building 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Society of Friends (Quakers).—A meeting for Worship to which all are welcome will be held at 6 p.m. on Sunday in room "D" at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road.

Shanghai Hebrew Mission, 56 Ford Lane: Sunday 10 a.m., Rev. Frank England, Wednesday 3.30 p.m., Rev. Chas A. Matti. 703 N. Szechuen Road. Alliance Hall: Sunday 10 a.m., Rev. A. H. Reinhard. Wednesday 3.30 p.m. Rev. A. S. Olson.

Thailand Seeks Funds

Bangkok, July 18.

The Government submitted to the Assembly yesterday a bill to increase the budget by more than 10,000,000 ticals to cover administration of the new territories gained from French Indo-China, plus some urgent expenditures. The Assembly referred the bill to a House committee.—United Press.

AUCTIONS

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1 Large "Westinghouse" 22-inch table fan 220 volts in good condition
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About 50 Reams Ravelstone Ledger Printing Paper (Damaged)

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

A CONTRAST

Nothing could more clearly reveal the loyalty of Northern Ireland to the cause of the democracies than the declaration of Mr. J. M. Andrews, Prime Minister of Ulster, that "all that America wants to do in Northern Ireland she is at liberty to do. Anything that Great Britain and the United States arrange has the full approval of the North Ireland Government." In Eire the Deputy Leader of the Opposition in a debate in the Dail on Thursday declared that he believed that the policy of neutrality was the policy of the majority of the people and the Government, —yet he believed it was not a correct course of conduct for Eire. He contended that Parliament should ascertain precisely what operation Great Britain and the United States might require to ensure success against the Nazi attempt at world conquest, and as explicitly afford to the United States and Great Britain co-operation to the utmost of their resources, including, of course, the sending of Irish troops abroad.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. William Cosgrave, disassociated himself from the views expressed by his deputy, while Mr. de Valera repeated one of his very familiar remarks to the effect that Eire would fight no matter by whom it was attacked. Mr. de Valera appears still to believe that if he can maintain the neutrality of Eire in this present conflict he would be able to secure the independence of Eire in the unlikely event of Hitler winning while in the more probable event of British success independence was already assured. He denies the suggestion that his stand is a cowardly one, because if Eire is attacked at all it will be by one of the big nations of the world. "We have to face that," he says, "and we are prepared to face it. We are determined to live our own life." That Eire most certainly will not, should Hitler succeed in clamping his murderous hand down permanently over Europe. All the determination in the world would not then give the people of Eire an opportunity of living their own lives. They would live them according to the whims of a completely irrational tyrant.

What Mr. de Valera fails to understand is that if democracy is worth having it is worth fighting for, and that in this struggle those who are not actively engaged in furthering the democratic cause are in fact its enemies. There can in this case be no compromise, no neutrality: there never can be in a struggle between the forces of good and evil. Refusal of the Government of Eire to place naval and air bases at the disposal of the British for the better protection of British shipping in the Atlantic places the navy and the air force under a very definite handicap. That has been repeatedly pointed out. It has also been pointed out that Eire sinks or swims with the British Empire, and the passivity which Mr. de Valera advocates is certainly not calculated to assist the Empire to swim. It will not help it to sink, but active co-operation with the democracies would tend to assure their victory, and shorten the struggle which promises to be much longer than was originally anticipated.

The contrast between the attitudes adopted by Northern Ireland and Eire is all the more striking in view of the constant insistence by Mr. de Valera upon unification of the whole of Ireland. The British position all along is that it is impossible to hand over to Eire government of Northern Ireland which is inspired by entirely different sentiments with regard to the British Empire than is the case with Eire. It would indeed be a betrayal of a people who are loyal to all that the United Kingdom and the Empire stand for, and it would be the basest ingratitude to hand over Northern Ireland to the tender mercies of people who can see no further than the end of their noses when it comes to considering what are the best interests of the Irish people and how they can best be served. The chances are that the cause of Eire will be sadly damaged in the eyes of public opinion in the United States where it will be increasingly understood that Mr. de Valera will co-operate with no one except upon his terms and his terms alone.

A THWARTED INVASION

Today is the anniversary of the defeat of one of the major attempts by a Continental power to invade the British Isles, for it was on July 19, 1588, that the Great Armada of Phillip II of Spain, standing off Calais awaiting the troops of the Duc de Parma, was dispersed by fireships never to regain order. Eight days before the great Spanish fleet had been sighted off the Lizard. When it sailed past Plymouth it was followed by the British fleet, which maintained a running action with it as it slowly beat on up the Channel. For six days the action continued until on July 17 Medina Sidonia, the Spanish naval commander of no experience and little ability, anchored off Calais. Parma was unable to leave the land with the army destined to invade Britain, because a Netherlands' squadron under Justinus of Nassau was blockading the Flemish ports, and when the British sent in their fireships on the night of July 19, there was nothing for it but to disperse.

The wind was westerly, the English were in the Channel and for the Spaniards the safest way home was the longest namely round the British Isles. Sailing northwards they were followed by the English as far as the Firth of Forth where they broke off the pursuit, owing to lack of adequate knowledge of the seas north of that point. The Spanish Armada sailed on, buffetted by the phenomenal storms of that summer, to have many of its vessels wrecked on the western coasts of the British Isles. The storms did more damage to the Armada than the English guns had done; a fact which Elizabeth recognized in the motto on the medal commemorating the defeat which she caused to be struck; —*Afflavit Deus et dissipantur.* Had it been an ordinary summer the probabilities are that the Spanish fleet would have reached home without very much more damage than that inflicted during the running fight in the Channel and the North Sea, and that was not big. But the unprecedented gales overtaxed the damaged and weakened ships which were woefully undermanned and the final defeat of Philip's effort to establish the supremacy of the Habsburg dynasty and of the Church of Rome, which he considered as being in a peculiar sense his charge in Europe, was the result.

It is not difficult in these days to understand the anxiety of the British as from peak to peak the beacons told of the advent of the enemy:—

Till Skiddaw saw the fire that burned on
Gaunt's embattled pile
And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the
burghers of Carlisle.

But the days quickly passed; the attempt at invasion had been defeated, and from that time no serious endeavour to invade England was, or could be made. Napoleon, it is true dallied with the idea and prepared big forces for the purpose, but, as he could not gain command of the sea, nor entice the English fleet too far away from the Channel, the attempt was never made. Hitler now toys with the idea, but until he can obtain control of the seas, until he can put the British Navy out of action the chances of his success may be considered small.

As a military operation the English defeat of the Armada was less glorious than some other and less renowned achievements of the British fleet. Yet, the repulse of the Spanish Armada was an event of the first historical importance. Britain became the unconquerable supporter of that part of Europe which had thrown off the authority of the Pope. From the Roman Catholic point of view the Armada had much of the character of a crusade. Philip undoubtedly had political reasons for his hostility to Elizabeth, but they were so closely bound up with the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation that the secular and religious elements of the conflict cannot be separated from one another. The struggle was not one between armed forces in national rivalry alone. It was a trial of strength between two widely different conceptions of life and the state. There is the parallel between the struggle in Elizabeth's time and the one which is now proceeding in Europe—a fight between the civilization of today and the contemplated restoration of the tyrannies of the dark ages, and it is the determination of the same people who defeated Philip that civilization shall win.

The New Order

Herr Ribbentrop, the Nazi Foreign Minister, has been holding a conference in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, at which he discussed Germany's "new order" with ambassadors and other Nazi representatives in many countries of Europe. The "new order" has never been precisely enough defined by the Nazis to enable any other nation to appraise impartially its worth. When public statements have been made about it they have been carefully—and sometimes skilfully—adapted to the audience being addressed. A result has been that the "new order" has appeared in a different dress, and usually a most brilliant dress, whenever it has been mentioned. The truth is that the "new order" has been worked out very little beyond the stage when it must only be to the benefit of the Nazis at the expense of every other nation. It must be presented to the other nations as the achievement of a sort of stability which will enable them to enjoy an even course of existence without being subject to the buffets of world depressions and other similar phenomena which have disrupted many a national economy in the past. This stability must, however, be achieved at the expense of progress. The only progress the "new order" appears to sanction is that made by the Nazis themselves; the rest of the world must remain in a static condition, working for regular pay, content to have its three, sometimes two, meals a day, and little more. The Nazi conception of the role to be played by the *Herrenvolk* in the "new order" is, however, very different. The Nazis are to benefit from this false contentment they hope to engender among the working peoples of Europe; they are to live on the fat of the land. For what purpose? In order that they can carry out their "dynamic" policy. What is this "dynamic" policy? The Nazis do not know themselves. They have a vague idea that it means raising themselves from height to height until the very understanding of height has to be changed to meet the penetration into the political stratosphere which they will have reached. It is a modern tower of Babel. The implications of this doctrine may not have been properly appreciated outside the small circle of leading Nazis who are at present making fortunes out of their holdings in armaments shares. For it is known that by increasing the number of shares on armaments works they have taken over, either by treachery or capture, the leaders of the Nazis have assured fortunes for themselves—provided the armaments works are kept busy! The "dynamic" principal of the "new order" means constant warfare or expansion by some other means, which may not necessarily cause shooting, but will certainly entail the stationing of large numbers of Nazi troops in occupied territories to prevent revolt against the "new order," which thus reduces itself from the much flaunted but nebulous millenium which has been advertised, to a condition in which Goering can buy himself more costly tapestries to adorn his flamboyant country retreats, and Goebbels can buy himself more women. The jackals of the movement are to be allowed small pickings which have been left over by the leaders. The inspiration of the "new order" is its dynamism. It must go on; it must expand. At the moment, it is proclaimed as a "new order" for Europe. But what will happen if ever Europe is absorbed in it?—which God forbid. It must continue to expand elsewhere. It must seek new hunting grounds in other continents, in the Americas or, which is easier, in the Far East. Yet there are still some countries which are blind to their danger!

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

July 14.—Our remarks regarding the pruning of flowering shrubs do not only apply to the Buddleia: all shrubs flowering during the Spring should receive attention immediately they have finished flowering, for many grow very unsightly in a few years if left alone. The Mock Orange (*Syringa*) Kerria, and Deutzia are as bad as any in this respect: they grow fairly rapidly and their centres become a mass of dead twigs if not given regular attention. When the shrubs are permitted to remain in an unkempt condition, flowering stems cannot develop in a proper manner and the health of the shrubs suffers. To prune a shrub is a very simple operation: stems that have produced flowers are cut back to a point below the lowest flowers and all dead and diseased branches are removed. If this work is carried out, the centre of the plant will be kept open and stems will receive their full share of sunshine and become thoroughly ripened: when a stem is well ripened, there is no reason why flower buds should not form, and if these form, an abundance of flowers is assured next year. Writing of pruning, reminds us that we have seen many climbing roses still unpruned: these are also pruned after the flowering season is over, that is, at the present time. We admit that it is not a pleasant task to prune a climbing rose, especially if the work has been neglected in the past; but the carrying out of the task will cause the plants to devote their whole energy to the development of strong flowering shoots from the base and the development of these shoots must be encouraged if we are to look forward to a good display next year. We also admit that it is easier to tie new shoots on to old ones than to cut the old ones away and tie the new shoots on to the supports. Many of us do not quite understand why shoots from the base of a climbing rose should be encouraged to develop while those springing from the base of a bush rose should be removed: the reason for this is that bush roses are grafted on to briar stocks, and therefore all shoots growing from below the graft are briar shoots and not true roses. In the case of climbing roses, these are growing on their own roots and all shoots will bear flowers: they should, therefore, be encouraged to grow.—W.J.K.

This is certain, that a man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds green, which otherwise would heal and do well.—Francis Bacon

* * *

It has been sometimes asked whether it is better to be loved than feared; to which I answer that one should wish to be both. But as that is a hard matter to accomplish, I think, if it is necessary to make a selection, that it is safer to be feared than loved.—Machiavelli

WAR FUND BAROMETER

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund has been open for 379 days and there have been 8,004 contributors. The War Savings Association has been open for 385 days and there have been 1,530 contributors. The latest totals follow:—

Fund	*Amount* Ch. $	*Contributed* £ Sterling
Central British War Fund	20,118.56	65,577. 9. 4*
Vol. War Contribution Fund	500.00	181,561.13 .3‡
War Savings Association	490,885.82	144,210. 7. 2‡

*—Including weekly transfers from CN$ into £.
$—Including daily transfers from CN$ into £.
‡—Including monthly transfers from CN$ into £.

A PARSON'S LOG

From a Correspondent

"Therefore will we not fear though the waters roar and be troubled"....sang the Psalmist and this has always been the song of the man whose hope is in God. Writing to the Hebrews when a world crisis was impending the prophet Isaiah says: "Thus saith the Lord that created thee: When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee." In the Old Testament 'water' is a common image of extreme peril but to 'the man that trusteth in God' there is no danger. "Surely when the great waters overflow they shall not reach unto him"—the penitent, praying, trusting man will be set as on a rock islet in the midst of floods. "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, ..., then the waters had overwhelmed us"—the metaphor is that of a furious, swollen torrent sweeping over the heads of unhappy travellers. Confidence in God is the secret of a life free from fear. When our faith is in the Lord we can plant our footsteps in the sea and ride upon the storm. When old Mr. Honest was summoned to cross the river, though it overflowed the banks in some places. Good-conscience helped him over and the last words of Mr. Honest were "Grace reigns!"

To the believer in Jesus Christ there is nothing in any place or at any time to cause anxiety. Like the apostle Paul, when faced with shipwreck, he can hearten others and say: "Be of good cheer; for I believe God." He can sing hymns at midnight as Paul and Silas did in a prison at Philippi. And what a time this is for encouraging people. The foundations of life have been shaken but 'though the earth do change, and though the mountains be moved, God is our refuge and strength.' Keeping his eyes on the Eternal the Christian must hold to this great truth. In the midst of the storm, when the waters threaten to overwhelm him the believer must recall the words of the Master that we are not to be anxious. We are to keep a sense of proportion and a true valuation of things. God has given man life and He can be trusted to give also whatever is necessary for the maintenance of life. God lavishes infinite pains on the wild birds and wild flowers, brief though their span of life is; how much more will He care for mankind. Religion at its core, in the human soul, is only made stronger by dangers. The way may be long, the night may be dark, and the waters may roar, but they will never overflow you.

Many months ago Miss Mildred Cable wrote in The British Weekly: 'If our eyes are on the temporary matters of the passing show, we shall lose our spiritual balance and come to grief.

'An incident of Central Asian life came to my mind, recalling an occasion where an Eastern friend, in a few wise words and quite unconsciously, taught me in a parable one of the things which has become basic to my Christian life. "Today," he said, "you will have to cross a dangerous river. You will need to learn how to look over water." "You must learn how to look over water," repeated my Chinese friend. "There are men who know this river well," he continued, "and one of them will lead your horse across, but when you reach the middle of the river, man and even horse may lose footing, but there are others near who will come to your rescue; you will certainly get over safely if you remember my instructions—keep your eyes fixed on the further bank, for safety lies in only seeing the torrent with the unmoving bank as background—if you look down at the swirling water you may lose your balance and then nothing can save you from falling."

I started to cross. One man took my horse's bridle and another went ahead, stick in hand, to test each step and direct those who came behind. As we reached the middle of the torrent the swirling waters were terrifying. I felt my horse stumble and I thought nothing could save me. In a moment I was looking down into a confusion of eddies and whirlpools which robbed me of all sense of direction, but remembering instructions. I tore my eyes from the water and looked fixedly at the bank ahead. In a moment I was steady again!" We must keep our eyes fixed upon the Eternal.

IN PARENTHESIS

Printer's Slip

El Paso, Tex.—(UP)—Lois de La Rosa was charged in police court with being drunk.

"Guilty or not guilty," he was asked.

The man nodded.

"How often do you get that way?" the judge asked.

"Every time I get a few centavos," the man said.

Tin plate and terneplate production in the U. S., according to the census, amounts to approximately 6,000,000,000 lb. valued at nearly $300,000,000.—Wheeling (W. Va.) "News-Register."

* * *

Of All Things

"Willkie berates Roosevelt critics" — The "Times." Last summer that headline would have been one word shorter.

HITLER says that he has no aggressive intentions toward the United States. Any resemblance to other promises, living or dead, should be considered purely coincidental.

At the meeting of the dictators in the Brenner Pass there was, as always, "complete agreement." It is rumored that Il Duce is getting so he can say "Ja" like a native.

* * *

From the American Press

Two standing heads in the Hartford (Conn.) "Times," appearing recently side by side over their respective columns, provided a laugh for many readers:

WHAT'S GOING ON YOU'D BE SURPRISED

The Worland (Wyo.) "News" put the following headline on a United Press story from Cheyenne saying all draftees would have to have at least a fourth grade education:

IF YOU CAN'T READ
THIS YOU WILL NOT
HAVE TO GO TO WAR

The medical profession is not going to like this story which appeared in the Olympia (Wash.) "Daily Olympian":

TWELVE POISONED AT MOTHER'S DINNER

"....It was believed that all would recover, although two doctors and a nurse were in attendance during the night."

* * *

For Women Only

Do you think of a $16.98 dress as costing only $16?

Do you read into and between the lines when a beau is talking to you?

When everything else fails, do you feign illness to get your way?

Do you build up major catastrophes in your mind out of minor incidents?

Do you give up smoking, then have an occasional cigarette which "doesn't count?"

Do you:
Lie about your age?
Intimate your permanent wave is natural?

Do you mentally "spend" all the money you've won in a contest—even before the contest is over?

Do you say "she's a nice sort of person" when what you infer is that she might barely pass in a crowd?

When you've been waiting five minutes at a counter do you raise the roof and claim you've been there 20?

When a model parades a dress in front of you do you picture yourself looking just as sleek as she does in it?

Do you sigh to yourself that if you'd Only married your First Love your life would have been "so different?"

Do you insist that you wear a size 14 dress when you have to take out the seams and practically make it over?

Do you kid yourself into thinking that after you get a new permanent wave you will be an entirely different person?

When you can't make up your mind about purchases in a store, do you have them all sent C.O.D., then refuse to accept the ones you don't want, claiming there must have been a mistake?

Do you have dresses sent home on approval, wear them, then pack them up and return them the next day?

Do you cheat yourself on your diet by saying: "This isn't really candy?"
"Buttered toast isn't the same as puting it on myself?"
"I've got to eat what's put in front of me. I can't be rude?"
"One big meal won't hurt—I'll starve tomorrow and make up for it?"

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Don't ask, "How will I ever get through today?" Get the quick relief you want plus the alkalizer you need in Alka-Seltzer. It settles your stomach fast. Not a laxative.

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K.O. MORNING MOUTH
By GARGLING with Astring-o-sol, your mouth, gums and throat will tingle with a new exhilaration after using this special germicide.
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ASTRING-O-SOL
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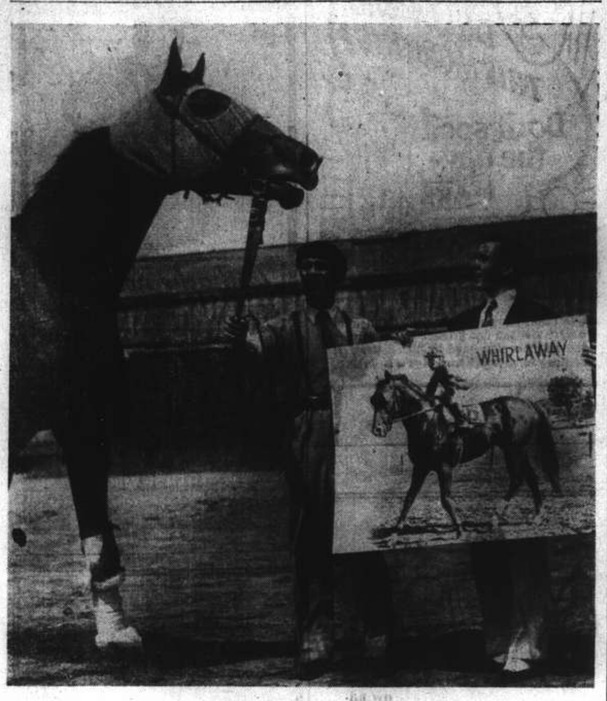
THE SPORTS PAGE



Champ Meets Champ

Meissen, the big, rawboned equine champion of Peru, gets his first peek at the horse, pictorially, who is the blue-ribbon performer of the United States, and he seems a bit disdainful of his nibs, Whirlaway! Meissen is resting at Charles Cooper's San Luis Rey rancho before coming to Hollywood Park to make a try for the Gold Cup classic. It is in this event that he may get a chance to try conclusions with Whirlaway in the flesh. The picture is being held by Jockey Mario Quintero and trainer Jesus Gonzales.

DiMaggio's Record-Hitting Streak Finally Broken

New York, July 17.

ALTHOUGH they failed to lead the Cleveland Indians to victory, portly Al Smith, veteran of the big leagues, and Jim Bagby, Jr., son of "Old Sarge," who hurled the Indians to the pennant in 1920, combined tonight to end the hitting streak of Joe DiMaggio of the New York Yankees at 56 consecutive games.

The record-breaking hitting streak of the San Francisco youth ended before the largest crowd in night baseball history at Cleveland. The turnout also was the largest to attend a game this season.

A total of 67,468 paying spectators filled the stadium. Many of the fans came solely to see DiMaggio in action but the "Yankee Clipper" disappointmented thousands as he failed to chalk up a single hit in three times at bat.

91 Hits

In his hitting streak, DiMaggio garnered a total of 91 safe blows. Yesterday he recorded three hits. His 56-game consecutive hitting streak becomes a new world record.

The slugging Yankees made it two straight over the once mighty Indian Tribe from Cleveland and boosted New York's American League leadership to seven games.

The Manhattanites led throughout and then checked a ninth inning rally started by the Indians to come through with a 4 to 3 victory.

Gomez to the Showers

Vernon Gomez tamed the Indians with his southpaw slants until the ninth inning but then encountered difficulties, so manager Joe McCarthy sent in John Murphy who saved the game.

Gomez and Murphy yielded seven hits as compared to the eight safe blows allowed by Al Smith and Jim Bagby.

The Boston Red Sox turned back the Chicago White Sox, 7 to 4, in the junior circuit's other night game. Herb Newsome went the full route for the winners and allowed only seven hits. Thornton Lee and Joe Haynes hurled for Boston and were nicked for eleven safeties.

Del Baker's Detroit Tigers trounced the Washington Senators, 7 to 1, to force the capital city club deeper into the cellar.

Playing in their own park, the Tigers scored in five different innings. Paul Trout was on the mound for Detroit and held the Senators to four scattered blows. He hurled shutout ball until the ninth inning.

Reds Whip Giants

The best performance of the senior league was supplied by the Cincinati Reds, who defeated the New York Giants, 5-4. Though outhit, the Reds gave Elmer Riddle airtight support and took advantage of all the breaks.

The Reds pushed over three scores in the opening inning and added the other two in the second. The Giants helped the 1940 world champs out by committing two errors. Rain stopped the Cubs-Phillies game at Philadelphia in the sixth inning, when the score was knotted at two —all. John Podgajny worked on the hill for the Phillies and Vance Page represented the Cubs. Both hurlers yielded a half dozen hits.—United Press.

Week-End Sports Schedule

Today

Baseball

3.45 p.m. Amateurs *v.* Headquarters Orphans (Race Course Diamond).

Cricket

1.45 p.m. Wanderers *v.* Stragglers (League), S.C.C. Ground.
1.45 p.m. Police *v.* Colts (League), Police Ground.
1.45 p.m. Tyros *v.* Parsees (League), Recs' Ground.

Lawn Bowls

Mercury Cup

4 p.m. Clube Lusitano *v.* Shanghai Recreation Club, at Police Greens.
4 p.m. Shanghai Junior Golf Club *v.* Barbarians Bowling Club, at Yangtszepoo Greens.
4 p.m. Yangtszepoo Bowling Club *v.* Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club at Lusitano Greens.
4 p.m. Police Recreation Club *v.* Hongkew Golf Club, at S.R.C. Greens.

Polo

5.00 p.m. A. *v.* B.—2 chukkers
5.20 p.m. D. *v.* E.—2 chukkers
5.40 p.m. A. *v.* C.—2 chukkers
6.00 p.m. D. *v.* F.—2 chukkers
6.20 p.m. B. *v.* C.—2 chukkers
6.40 p.m. E. *v.* F.—2 chukkers
7 p.m.—to Duck—Pick-up chukkers.

Hai-Alai

8 p.m. Auditorium.

Dog Racing

5.30 p.m. Canidrome.

Tomorrow

Baseball

3.45 p.m. Amateurs *v.* First Battalion (Race Course Diamond).

Cricket

11.30 a.m. S.C.C. XI *v.* Parsee XI (Friendly), S.C.C. Ground.

Lawn Bowls

Mercury Cup

4 p.m. Winner of C.L. *v.* S.R.C. batch *v.* winner of S.J.G.C. *v.* B.B.C. match, at S.L.B.C.
4 p.m. Winner of Y.B.C. *v.* S.L.B.C. match *v.* winner of P.R.C. *v.* H.G.C. match, at S.J.G.C. Greens.

Ladies Softball

"B" Division

a.m.
8.45 A.S.P. "C"—C.S.F ..... kp. 1
8.45 Lantern—Rangers ..... kp. 2
10.00 Ching Woo—Telephones .. kp. 1
10.00 S.M.C.—Erin-Villa "B" .... kp. 2
9.30 F.M.C.—J.A.C. ..... fmc.

Hai-Alai

2.30 p.m. Auditorium.

Dog Racing

5.30 p.m. Canidrome.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	56	27	.675
Cleveland	50	35	.588
Boston	45	37	.549
Detroit	43	43	.500
Chicago	41	42	.494
Philadelphia	36	44	.450
St. Louis	29	50	.367
Washington	29	51	.363

National League

Brooklyn	56	27	.675
St. Louis	53	30	.639
New York	43	36	.544
Cincinnati	44	39	.530
Pittsburgh	38	38	.500
Chicago	37	47	.440
Boston	32	47	.405
Philadelphia	21	60	.259

—United Press.

Because a Nazi submarine sank a British merchantman some time last December it's going to be Christmas soon for a couple of youngsters in bomb-shattered London. Jon Hall will be the Santa Claus. Hall, currently working in Paramount's "Aloma of the South Seas," has just received word that Christmas gifts he sent last November never have arrived in England. Investigation disclosed that the boat on which Hall sent the gifts was sunk. He is duplicating the entire order.

Amateurs Play Orphans Today; Take on First Batt. Tomorrow

THE Shanghai Amateurs have been scheduled to play in both games over the week-end as they are set to take the field against the Headquarters Orphans today while they are to meet the First Battalion tomorrow. Both games are slated to start at 3.45 p.m. and will be played on the Race Course diamond.

Crucial Softball Game Today

Weather permitting, one of the finest softball tussle of the season will be played this afternoon at the Race Course when the highly-touted Erin Villa "A" will clash with last year's title-holders the A. S. P. "A" at 6 p.m. Both teams are deadlocked for first position in the Erin-Villa Ladies Invitation Softball League "A" Division, with no losses chalked up against either team. It is understood that permission has been granted by the Shanghai Amateur Athletic Association to have this game take place on the baseball diamond.

On the runs chalked up for and against the Portuguese ladies, the A. S. P. "A" are better off than the Erin Villa "A" outfit, inasmuch as they have scored 99 runs and only permitted 13 runs to come in, out of the six games played, whereas the "Fighting Irish" only scored 91 runs and allowed 33 girls to come in over the home plate in the same number of tilts.

The A.S.P. "A" aggregation in their past tussles have followed a different principle to that of the Erin-Villa "A" outfit, as, in their games, they made no allowances for their opponents' weakness, but piled up the score as much as possible. The Erin-Villa "A", it is understood, however, were told by their coach not to use any unnecessary effort in winning a tilt and by no means to go on a hitting spree.

Close Game

This game should be closed from the start and both teams will undoubtedly do their utmost to hold down their opponents and bring the bacon home for their own side.

The possible pitcher for the Portuguese ladies will be Miss Verna Remedios, who brought victory for her side last season when she held down the opposing teams to only scattered hits. However, Miss Remedios has not been performing so well this season, and a lot will depend on her.

For the Erin Villa aggregation, Miss Lilia Oliveira will probably do the hurling. Miss Oliveira has been pitching fair ball so far, permitting her opponents few possibilities of going on a hitting spree.

Following is the probable line-up tomorrow:

Erin-Villa *v.* A.S.F.

Miss L. Oliveira p. Miss V. Remedios
Miss M. Favacho c. Miss F. Pereira
Miss L. Lecnora 1b. Miss F. Caldas
Miss E. Savage 2b. Miss M. Silva
Miss L. Ellis 3b. Miss M. Canavarro
Miss N. Sarkari ss. Miss M. Oliveira
Miss C. Edwards lf. Miss C. Betines
Miss D. Quelch cf. Miss N. Machao
Miss A. Chue rf. Mrs. T. Collaco
Miss Priscilla r. Miss V. Oliveira

Men's Tennis League Standings

1st Division

Clube Lusitano	75	55	20
Japanese T.C.	45	38	7
Cercle Sportif F.	60	57	23
S. Cricket Club	60	27	33
Columbia C. C.	75	23	52
S. Rec. Club	60	15	14
Country Club	45	14	31

2nd Division

Japanese T. C.	90	82	8
Swiss Club	105	62	43
S. Rec. Club	90	62	28
Police "A"	90	60	30
A.S.F. "A"	90	59	31
Clube Lusitano	75	55	20
Russian T. C.	105	52	53
Jewish R. C.	90	48	42
Cercle Sportif F.	90	34	56
Bramtoco T. C.	90	24	66
A.S.F. "B"	105	22	33
Police "B"	105	14	91

Six Polo Games Scheduled Today

By "The Chaser"

Weather and ground conditions permitting, the Shanghai Polo Club will hold their usual lot of Saturday afternoon's friendly matches and for today the Hon. Field Secretary has arranged an attractive programme of six two-chukker tussles. The bell for the first clash will be rung promptly at five o'clock. For those who wish to play more at the conclusion of the programme, pick-up chukkers will be made up and played from seven o'clock onwards.

The first engagement between teams "A" and "B" should be well worth watching as both aggregations are fairly bristling with strength and are in fact two of the strongest that are competing this afternoon. The "A" will be represented by Culbertson, Fritz, Sprague and Moore while the "B" line-up will include R. B. Moller, E. B. Moller, C. B. Moller and H. A. White.

Another team that should be in the limelight is the "C" lot which comprises of Allman, Clark, Lacks, Neppo and Kops. They will play two chukkers with the "A" quartette at 5.40 p.m. and two chukkers with the "B" four at 6.20 p.m.

Schedule

The complete schedule and teams for this afternoon is as follows:—

5.00 p.m.—A *v.* B—2 chukkers
5.20 p.m.—D *v.* E—2 chukkers
5.40 p.m.—A *v.* C—2 chukkers
6.00 p.m.—D *v.* F—2 chukkers
6.20 p.m.—B *v.* C—2 chukkers
6.40 p.m.—E *v.* F—2 chukkers
7.00 p.m.—to Dusk—Pick-up chukkers.

The Teams

"A":—Culbertson, Fritz, Sprague, Moore.
"B":—Moller, Moller, Moller, H. A. White.
"C":—Allman, Clark, Kops, Neppo, Lacks.
"D":—Mandelert, Kiehn, Kinloch, A. V. White.
"E":—Holden, Kay, Striker, Rogoff.
"F":—Bell, Pote-Hunt, Yaidlaw, Kermode.

Date Set For 1942 Motorboat Show

New York.

The date selected for the National Motorboat Show in 1942 will be Jan. 9 to 17, Henry R. Sutphen, president of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, announced President Sutphen also disclosed the appointment of a new chairman of the show committee to direct arrangement for next year's exposition.

George W. Codrington of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland Diesel Engine Division of General Motors, is the new show committee chairman named to succeed Charles A. Criqui, Sr., of Buffalo, N. Y., who retired this year. Also appointed to the committee was Ralph W. Klieforth, president of the Universal Motor Company of Oshkosh, Wis.

Other members of the show committee are Jay W. Smith, president of the Chris-Craft Corporation, Algonac, Mich.; Everett E. Palmer of Cos Cob, Conn., treasurer of the Association, and Mr. Sutphen, who served as chairman of the committee that staged the original motorboat show in old Madison Square Garden back in 1905. The national motorboat shows have been held annually in New York even since, including the world War years from 1914 to 1918.

The executive committee of the N. A. E. B. M. announced the appointment of two new members to the board to fill vacancies. The new directors of the Association are Addison F. Vars, president of the Sterling Engine Company of Buffalo, and E. C. Hancock, general manager of Gar Wood Industries, Boat Division, Marysville, Mich.

Crew Gives Compact to Its Coxswain—A Girl

Reed College oarsmen gave their coxswain an engraved gold compact before the last race of the season today.

And that's not as strange as it sounds for the coxswain is a co-ed—Mary Russell, 18-year-old sophomore from Bremerton, Wash.

Mary got the job this Spring, volunteering when no male candidate appeared. Old-time crewmen may be shocked at the idea of a girl in a men's crew, but not the Reed oarsmen, who are enthusiastic.

By-Plays

The Greatest

Some years ago we were talking to a friend about baseball players. The question as to who was the greatest player came up and we ventured the opinion that Honus Wagner, shortstop of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was the greatest and that there would never be another like him.

The passing of Lou Gehrig brought a letter from him reminding me of my statement and inferring that Gehrig might have been as good or a better player.

There is no question but what Gehrig was a great player and a fine personality. He had left many records, the most remarkable being that for consecutive games played. He was a good first baseman and fine batter. In fact he is entitled to being called one of the greatest, but we think that Hal Chase was a better fielder and faster base runner. We also rate George Sisler as a better fielder, batter and base runner. Sisler was also a good pitcher who was transferred to first on account of his batting ability.

When it comes to naming an all-time nine, the only player who is picked for shortstop is Wagner. This is not so as regards any other position on a nine. Experts differ on those positions because there are several players who have made records that are far above the average.

In addition to being the greatest of fielding shortstops, Wagner was one of the greatest of hitters. He was also a fine base runner. For all-round ability and team value we believe he was the best that has ever performed on the diamond. And this was also the opinion of no less an authority on baseball than John McGraw, who was himself a fine player and famous manager of the New York Giants when they were winning pennants with considerable regularity.

While we may be claiming too much in saying that Wagner will never have an equal as a player, we really do believe that time will back us up in this contention. If we are proved to be wrong and some player does come along who will be greater than he was, the baseball fans of that day will certainly see better baseball than the fan of Wagner's day even thought possible.

Harbin Tennis Club Closed After 30 Years

Harbin, July 18.

The Harbin Tennis Club has been notified by the Municipality that after July 31 its site will be required for municipal improvement.

This is sad news for foreign tennis players, who for some 30 years past have had the use of this piece of land on payment of a small annual rent to the local authorities. However, arrangements have now been made to amalgamate with the Harbin Club, which owns a suitable piece of ground.

Removal of the Tennis Club to its new site will cost a considerable amount of money, but the Harbin Municipality has generously promised to pay 9,000 yuan towards these expenses.—Reuter.

British Boxing Is Booming Again

London, July 16.

British boxing is experiencing one of its periodic war-time booms, and one championship fight has been fixed and two others are being arranged.

Jackie Paterson, British and Empice Flyweight Champion, who has been termed in the United States as the leading contender for the World title, meets Jim Brady, of Dundee, for the Empire Bantamweight title at Hampden Park, Glasgow's famous soccer enclosure on August 6.

Ernie Roderick, who is now in the Air Force, defends the British Welterweight Championship against the Irish Guardsman, Arthur Danahar, at Liverpool at the end of August, and Aircraftsman Eric Boon defends the British Lightweight title against Sergeant Instructor Ronnie James, of Swansea, either in London or Cardiff next month.

The dates of these bouts will be announced shortly.—Reuter.

Few Upsets Registered As Lawn Bowls Title Play Progresses

NOTICEABLE progress was made in the Lawns Bowls Championships during the last ten days when a large number of matches were played in all three division of the competition. The second round of play of the Singles and Rinks contest have now been completed while several third-round tussles of the Pairs championship were also contested.

Most matches resulted as expected and the few upsets that were seen were more or less of the minor nature. C. M. Sequeira, last year's runner-up in the Singles championship and the current favourite to win the title this year since the elimination of R. C. Aitkenhead, gave excellent indication of his intentions by disposing of the formidable Clube Lusitano skipper, A. M. Sousa, to enter the second round. In the meantime, W. R. Chisolm, of the Yangtszepoo greens, second round. In the meantime, W. R. Chisolm, of the Yangtszepoo greens, another strongly fancied player to reach the final, also showed his mettle when he too gain passage into the next round of competition at the expense of a Portuguese bowler, H. A. Ozorio.

Though it is still early to make predictions, lawn bowls experts concede these two players the strongest chances of reaching the final. They are both in separate brackets and it is therefore quite possible that they clash in the final. Meanwhile, they will continue to face stern opposition before reaching the deciding bracket as such reputable players as A. H. Corveth and A. Marshall have also managed to emerge from the second-round fray with flying colours. The former earned the right to continue the series by accounting for J. Colquhoun. O. H. Edgren who went far in the competion last year before being eliminated and who is consequently generally regarded as a very possible "dark horse" were among those who finished up on the right side of margin. He defeated C. A. Pereira, veteran skipper of the Hongkew Golf Club.

Minor Upset in Rinks

Meanwhile, in the Rinks championship R. C. Aitkenhead's four (R. C. Aitkenhead, A. Cheetham, L. Beattie, F. C. McPherson) progressed into the third round of the contested by eliminating the redoubtable rink skipped by F. O. Madar (F. O. Madar, G. N. Manley, J. M. C. Lopes, T. G. J. Almeida. A minor upset was created when C. A. Pereira captained his quartette to triumph over that of A. M. Sousa. The latter's rink was a highly respected one as they had been doing exceptionally well in the league tussle.

In the Pairs championship, G. B. Stormes and A. Roberts scored a win over the strong combination of W. R. Chisolm and W. Grant. A. B. Hogg, who partnered C. J. Bull to win the Pairs title last year, was eliminated with A. Colquhoun, when they clashed with the Portuguese couple, H. A. Ozorio and F. M. Machado.

The following are the results of the various championship matches played during the last ten days.:—

Singles Championship

A. H. Corveth beat J. Colquhoun; S. S. Wilkinson beat A. M. Gutierrez; C. M. Sequeira beat A. M. Souza; E. C. J. Pereira beat R. Conduit by walk-over; W. G. Francis beat E. Gigarson; B. F. Marques beat H. S. Bell; F. S. Ward beat J. Kearns; A. D. Denton beat R. J. Wimsett; A. A. Leitao beat J. A. Rocha; W. R. Chisolm beat H. A. Ozorio; G. B. Stormes beat P. H. Shaw; C. H. Edgren beat C. A. Pereira.

Other second-round winners: A. B. Hogg, A. Marshall, A. T. Barrett, R. Thomson; Second round completed.

Pairs Championship

Third Round

G. B. Stormes and A. L. Roberts beat W. R. Chisolm and W. Grant: G. N. Manley and T. G. J. d'Almeida beat W. Dow and G. Pryde; C. M. Keenan and L. Greenhaigh beat J. Kearns and A. Jones; R. J. Wimsett and J. Ball beat J. E. Harvey and A. T. Barrett; H. A. Ozorio and F. M. Machado beat A. B. Hogg and A. Colquhoun.

Rinks Championship

R. C. Aitkenhead (skip), A. Cheetham, L. Beattie, F. C. McPherson beat F. O. Madar (skip), G. N. Manley, J. M. C. Lopes, T. G. J. d'Almeida; F. C. Ozorio (skip), F. Medina, J. J. Souza, S. A. Pintos beat W. H. Richardson (skip), W. Palmer, J. Shute, H. Hotchkiss; C. A. Pereira (skip), M. P. Campos, A. S. Braga, C. G. Dliva beat A. M. Souza (skip), F. Machado, A. M. Sequeira; F. M. F. Gutierrez; R. J. S. Brandt (skip), G. Madar, T. Kirby, S. V. Heley beat R. J. Wimsett (skip), R. Conduit, D. Crawford, J. Ball; J. R. McDonald (skip), T. J. Alcéguer, T. Murray, F. R. Kermani beat A. J. Maitland (skip), S. A. Collaco, L. A. Marcal, C. A. Gonsalves; V. L. Xavier (skip), F. Gifford, W. Moore, N. C. Beeman beat J. P. Campos (skip), S. del Rivero, O. H. Edgre, A. C. Sequeira, G. B. Stormes (skip), C. Thompson, R. E. Manley, B. A. Shirazee beat M. Crowther (skip), W. L. Hutton, J. M. Sanbrook, G. H. Craik.

Other second-round winners: K. L. Swartzell's rink, R. Thomson's rink, H. A. Ozorio's rink, W. A. Turnbull's rink, W. J. Monk's rink, C. M. Keenan's rink, J. Munro's rink, A. Marshall's rink. Second round completed.

Bette Davis is the only player in "The Bride Came C. O. D." who didn't have vaudeville experience.

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Shanghai Woman Has Narrow Escape From Death at Sea

SUNK by a Nazi raider, losing everything, forced to remain three days drifting in a life-boat until picked up by a British cargo vessel—these were some of the experiences of Miss C. E. M. Gale, who was for a number of years a missionary in China and who has many Shanghai friends made during her stay here with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hawkings of The Limit, Hungjao Road. On account of the present situation in China, Miss Gale was unable to return to her missionary work in this country and so she offered her services in India. It was while en route to India that the adventures she here describes befell her. Her letter follows :—

On Board the Royal Mail liner, Tuesday May 6.

You will be wondering at my long, long silence. Doubtless you are imagining me at Hebron, Coonor, and probably have written to me more than once already. Anyway it seems ages and ages since I heard from you. Now for my story. I set out on my journey eastwards exactly seven weeks ago today, after very short notice to get ready. I was on quite a nice boat, nearly 300 passengers and only twelve of them women. For a fortnight all went well—travelling at sea these days isn't by any means a pleasure, but we got through the most dangerous waters all right. Then came the fateful morning, when before breakfast we were attacked by an enemy raider.

Ship Abandoned

I won't go into details, but after about two hours of intermittent firing we had to abandon the ship. Never shall I forget those two hours or the getting away down a rope ladder into the lifeboat. There were 57 of us in our boat, and only three of us women. Then followed three days drifting around in the hope of being picked up—72 hours—in the tropical sun, on rations of 1½ ship's biscuits per day and about a ¼ cup of water. Actually things might have been very much worse than they were—the worst part was the terrible uncertainty, for we were (we found later) at least 1,000 miles from land.

I have never had a severer test of faith, as hour after hour, and day after day went by and still we were not saved. But the Lord had heard and answered, on the morning of the 4th day. Shall I ever forget the thrill of the moment when we saw a British cargo boat coming towards us? We had sailed nearly 200 miles from our starting point. Our rescue was nothing short of a miracle. But for engine trouble which had meant several hours delay, the ship would have passed us in the night. All said it was a miracle that our lifeboat, so crowded and so low in the water, had remained afloat so long.

A Great Welcome

What a welcome our rescuers gave us! I've never known such kindness. The Captain gave up his cabin and room to us three women—the officers lent us clothes and necessities, for we had absolutely nothing but what we stood in. It meant our going all masculine, for there were no women to help us out. You should have seen me, attired, in khaki shorts and a man's shirt—all my personal feelings about such things had to go to the winds. Anyway it was a very cool and comfortable form of dress in the hot weather—not much laundry anyway!

The ship that picked us up took us to Montevideo, where we disembarked. Our welcome there was overwhelming—we might have been royalty. The patriotic committee accommodated us at hotels, fitted us out with clothing etc. and entertained us in their homes. We met some delightful people. We wondered whether we should be allowed to proceed on our original journey but alas! there was no hope of such a thing. The Consul said we must go home and, if we so wished, start out again. So we left by a ship homeward bound, after about four days in S. America, and here I am, almost home again, having been away nearly eight weeks. Oh! how glad I shall be to get off the sea!

Having had such a terrible ordeal, this return journey has been a big strain, for I was quite unnerved naturally, and we realise the possibilities as we did not before. Still I am so thankful that the Lord has enabled me to go to sleep quickly and soundly each night, resting on some of His precious promises. Somehow I feel the Lord will not allow anything to happen to us again, and yet He may do.

Services on Life-Boat

I don't think I shall contemplate starting out on my journey again. I don't think I could face it. Besides, I prayed very much that the Consul's decision might be overruled, and it was evidently not God's will for me to go on to India. I cannot understand His dealings, for my guidance had been so clear, but I am assured that all has happened for the best, and I shall know why, some day. At any rate, I am sure my experience of God's goodness can be related to His glory, and may be a blessing to someone. It certainly has been a blessing to me. I was able to be some witness on the lifeboat—I had seized my "Daily Light" at the last minute, and each evening in the lifeboat we had a little service. The officer in charge read the portion and then together we repeated the Lord's prayer.

Those were very solemn moments and impressed us all. As soon as we knew our rescue ship was coming towards us, we had our daily service, only it was about 8.30 a.m. Read the morning portion for March 28 and imagine how we felt. Those words "To them that have no might He increaseth strength" helped me up the long rope ladder, for I was weak and my arms and legs felt like jelly.

Now I am going home to start all over again—"Having nothing and yet possessing all things." Anyway I have no fears—am just looking to the Lord to undertake, and I am sure He will.

I don't know how much Mother and Dad have heard of what has befallen me, whether or not I was reported missing. I cabled from Montevideo but they don't know I'm on my way home. What a lovely surprise for them! Rather like Abraham who gave up Issac and then had him restored.

There are three other Christian ladies on board so I have congenial company and enjoy it. But I am just longing to get on terra firma and finish sailing the seas. I realise, as never before, what it costs to get our food to us and I realise, too, the dangers to which our brave merchant seamen are exposed. Do pray for them.

Summer Diseases Rise in June

Summer diseases showed the usual seasonal rise during June, with typhoid fever predominating and the dysenteries already exceeding epidemic figures, reports the Commissioner of Public Health.

The first two cases of cholera in the Shanghai area were notified and confirmed in the Municipal Laboratory during the month. The patients had arrived in Shanghai a few days earlier, coming from the Shao Shing district. One other confirmed Chinese case occurred in the Settlement, the source of infection being reported to be contaminated food purchased from a hawker.

The factors likely to affect the occurence of cholera epidemics in Shanghai have been closely studied over a number of years, but as it has not been possible to predict the course of events with any degree of certainty, one cannot say whether the disease will be prevalent in Shanghai this summer or not, the Commissioner continues.

Food Division

Markets.—The prices of the various market commodities did not vary a great deal during the month, supplies were maintained very well with the exception of that period towards the end of the month when the exceptional rainfall caused a short supply in vegetables and fish for a few days.

Special attention has been given to the detection and seizure of unstamped meat, incorrect scales, canned goods, the exhibition of price tags and lists, and the proper protection of foodstuffs such as bread, butter, cheese, ice-cream, etc., against contamination by dirt, dust and flies. Glass fly traps have been placed in all premises dealing in food-stuffs, and are found particularly effective in fruit shops.

Unsound Food-Stuffs

In the course of raids carried out daily, principally against hawkers of ice suckers and ice-cream from unlicensed sources, 4,224 ice suckers, 124 lbs. ice-cream, 2,174 lbs. coloured drinks, 87 lbs. liang fung and 428 lbs. of other food-stuffs were seized and destroyed.

Milk Supply.—The average daily production was 39,554 lbs. of milk and 374 lbs. of cream. Of 61 samples for chemical analysis, two (Unlicensed) were adulterated with extraneous water, nine (Licensed) were deficient in fat, and 13 (Licensed) were below standard in respect of solids-not-fat. Of 61 samples for bacteriological examinations, 15 (14 Licensed and one Unlicensed) were below standard.

Sanitation Division

Vaccination Campaign.—14,677 vaccinations against smallpox were carried out as against 29,081 for May, 14,035 were done at the 1 Central B.H.O., mainly for obtaining travelling certificates.

Cholera Inoculation.—98.043 inoculations were done as against 81,468 for May. A slight increase is recorded but figures are so far lower than the corresponding period last year.

Plague Prevention Work.—3,870 rats were trapped and 990 were found dead and sent to the Laboratory for examination. No Plague was reported.

Fly Prevention Work has continued as a routine with the abolition of fly breeding places, burying excremental matters, burning refuse and treatment with larvicides. Fly larval traps have been put down in large numbers and much success is recorded in the enormous numbers of larval hatching which are destroyed twice weekly.

First Church of Christ, Scientist

"Life" is the subject of the Lesson Sermon to be read in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, throughout the world on Sunday. Golden Text:—Ps. 42.8. "The Lord will command his loving kindness in the daytime, and in the night his song shall be with me, and my prayer unto the God of my life." Among the citations which comprise the Lesson Sermon is the following from the Bible:—"For they that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh; but they that are after the Spirit the things of the Spirit.

"For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." (Matt. 8).

The Lesson Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the the Scriptures", by Mary Baker Eddy: —"When understanding changes the standpoints of life and intelligence from a material to a spiritual basis, we shall gain the reality of Life, the control of Soul over sense, and we shall perceive Christianity, or Truth, in its divine Principle. This must be the climax before harmonious and immortal man is obtained and his capabilities revealed....The understanding that Life is God, Spirit, lengthens our days by strengthening our trust in the deathless reality of Life, its almightiness and immortality." (Pages 322,487).

Son of Shanghailander Killed in Action

This grim and simple record of the death of a Shanghai boy on active service has just been received.

DEATH

Halley.—Killed on active service in May, 1941, Pilot Officer William Alexander Munro Halley, R.A.F. VR., aged 18 years, beloved elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Munro Halley, of Shanghai and 15 Hartington Place, Edinburgh.—Funeral today (Monday) to Crematorium, Warriston Road, where a service will be held at 3.30 p.m., to which all friends are invited; flowers may be sent to W. T. Dunbar and Sons, Ltd., 116 Lothian Road.

The notice appeared in the May 12 issue of the "Glasgow Bulletin.

Mr. Halley, the father of the hero, was formerly with Messrs. Theodore and Rawlings, Peking Road.

Louza Police After Bag-Snatch Gang

With the arraignment of a 19-year old lad, suspected to be a bag snatcher, in the First Special District Court yesterday, the Louza police are working hard for the purpose of rounding up the whole gang of handbag snatchers of which the boy, Chang Ah-pao may be an alleged member. The gang was said to have been operating in Nanking Road and Yu Ya Ching Road areas. Accused was caught by the police on Thursday in front of the Sun Company where he was alleged to have attempted to rob a Mrs. Chu of her handbag.

At the Funeral of the ex-Kaiser

The ex-Kaiser was buried at Doorn, Holland, after a simple ceremony in his private chapel. Following the hearse are shown the former Crown Prince, Princess Hermine, the ex-Kaiser's second wife, and Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia (spiked helmet).

Tenant Prevented Temporarily From Sub-letting House

A CASE in which a British tenant threatened to sublet his house to a Chinese party if his landlord did not purchase his furniture was revealed in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday when a motion was heard for an interim injunction in a case brought by Messrs. H. A. Reeks and J. R. Jones, the plaintiffs and lessors of the property, against Mr. F. W. Clifton. The interim injunction was for the purpose of restraining the defendant from carrying out his threat before the matter had been settled in Court; after having heard the plaintiffs, Judge Sir Allan G. Mossop, granted the interim injunction.

It was revealed in court that the defendant, who failed to make an appearance yesterday, owed four months' back rent amounting to $1,340. The plaintiffs had filed a writ in which they asked for arrears and for an injunction to restrain the defendant from subletting the premises, the latter being an infringement of the lease. But as the case will not be heard in court until July 24, an interim injunction was requested for the interval between yesterday's motion and the trial of action.

The urgency of the matter was also indicated by the plaintiffs yesterday when they stated that the defendant would be leaving Shanghai by the end of this week.

Maintenance of Status Quo

The bone of contention between the two parties was House No. 15, Lane 753, Avenue Haig. In presenting the case for the plaintiffs, Mr. Jones asked that the Court grant the interim injunction in order to maintain a *status quo* until actual day of the trial.

Owing to the non-appearance of the defendant, his side of the case was not heard yesterday, and Judge Mossop accordingly gave judgment as follows:—

"The plaintiffs filed a writ in which they ask for arrears of rent since April and they also ask for an injunction to restrain the defendant, his servants and agents from subletting the occupied premises in breach of a covenant of the lease. The writ was filed on July 15 and the return day is set for July 24. The application this morning by motion is for an interim injunction restraining the defendant from subletting between now and the trial of the action.

Threat of Breach

"It appears from the evidence that the defendant has threatened that unless the lessors buy his furniture he will sublet the premises against the lessors' wishes. The defendant has not at this moment committed a breach of the covenant but he has threatened to do so. It is clear from the authorities that this Court has authority to interfere even when a breach of covenant has not actually been committed. If the defendant had been present here this morning and said that he would do nothing until the trial of the action, I would not grant the injunction, but he is not here and the injunction is granted. It will be given on the usual terms and I take note now of the undertaking of the plaintiffs to give security.

"The cases I rely on are found in Hailsham's Laws of England and I rely particularly on the cases of Doherty *v.* Allman, 1878, 3 A.C., and the Australian Appeal Case to the Privy Council: McEacharn *v.* Colton, 1902, A. C. 104, 107 P.C."

R.A.S. Library a Centre for Students

The Library Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society (North China Branch) would like to draw the attention of the public to the extensive book collection owned by the R.A.S. The recent redecoration of the Museum building where the Library is located, has benefitted the public Reading Room which is more attractive than before, the lighting conditions having been improved.

The Royal Asiatic Society Library is the best equipped in Shanghai on Chinese affairs as regards subjects like literature, art, history and also zoology and botany. It is one of the oldest foreign libraries in China and has a rare collection of valuable reference books. Though it was impossible to purchase many new books during the past few years, the collection has grown all the time, thanks to gifts of valuable materials from members and friends of the Society. The exchange service has never been interrupted, and even now the Library is receiving a considerable number of periodical publications from all over the world. The exhibition of periodicals has quite recently been reorganized so as to put at the public's disposal the latest issues of some sixty literary and scientific journals which are all on view in the Reading Room. English publications dated April, American journals of June are the most recent arrivals at present.

Catalogues Revised

A more extensive system of cataloguing is at present being undertaken, so as to enable readers easily to find books on the subjects in which they are particularly interested. No less than 350 new title and subject cards were added to the catalogue during the month of June, and this work is being continued.

Though the number of visitors to the Library, particularly of Chinese students, is quite satisfactory, it is felt that greater use could and should be made of the facilities provided, especially by foreign students and foreign residents of Shanghai in general. The public is invited to visit more frequently this Library and Reading Room. Members of the Society are entitled to withdraw books for outside use, while the Reading Room at 20 Museum Road, is open to anybody every day between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Saturday and Sunday till 5 p.m.)

one and $2,630 from another, all of which belonged to the bank. Ransacking the office, and finding nothing further of value, the trio made their escape after a stay of 10 minutes.

The imprisoned employees managed to gain their freedom by climbing out of the open-topped cubicle, whereupon they telephoned the Central Station of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Spokesman Surprised

At the press conference yesterday the Japanese Army spokesman was surprised to learn that a Chungking spokesman knew more about local Japanese military movements than did he. Referring to the Chungking assertion that a brigade of Japanese army troops had been withdrawn from the Shanghai area and was being transferred to the south, of which he knew nothing, he characterized the statement as "wishful thinking."

Chinese Machinists Stage Walk-Out

The machines of the Record Machine Tools Manufacturing Company, at 111 Great Western Road, were brought to a standstill yesterday when 300 men in the workrooms went on strike, thus adding further problems to an already complicated labour situation. The affected works are owned by the Consolidated Industries Federal Incorporated.

On the other hand, the labour situation eased somewhat when all the workers in the stocking dyeing trade resumed work at their respective factories yesterday without having presented any conditions for starting work again. With this strike having been settled, and with the machinist walk-out at Great Western Road just beginning, the number of workers affected by the strike remains about the same.

In the meantime, however, strikers of five establishments are still holding out and have failed to come to any working agreement with their respective managements.

Those concerns still affected by strikers are the Maxwell Zip Fasteners, the Clements Apartments, the Shriro Brothers, the Tosca Manufacturing Company and the Foh Sing Tobacco Company.

Food Shortage in France Due to German Looting

AN analysis of the food shortage which is said to be prevailing in France, and an explanation how it cannot be blamed upon the British blockade of Europe were given over Station XCDN on Thursday night in a talk broadcast by Mr. William Howard. The Germans themselves, Mr. Howard noted, have been guilty of boasting of the efficiency of their looting of France, before it occurred to them they might have an opportunity to blame shortage of essentials on the British. France, the speaker pointed out, is normally nearly self-sufficient in all the commodities in which shortages are now claimed. The talk follows :—

Statements from Berlin and Vichy have systematically attributed any food shortage there may be in France solely to the operation of the British blockade. Quite naturally these statements were inspired by a wish to allay growing anti-German sentiment among Frenchmen and possibly were actuated also by a need of offsetting the effect of the British Government's decision to collaborate with the American Red Cross by permitting the shipping of relief for children in occupied France.

Nearly Self-Supporting

How false the statements are is demonstrated by an examination of actual production figures. France is normally 83 per cent. self-supporting on a calory basis and would be 158 per cent. self-sufficient if her productive resources were more fully developed. This German statement is more than confirmed by figures presented in the International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics published in Rome. These show that in 1938 France was almost self-sufficient in rye and oats; imported less than 1 per cent of her total supply of potatoes; 4 per cent. of wheat; 5 per cent. of barley; 12 per cent. of sugar; and 27 per cent. of olive-oil; 55 per cent. of maize.

So far as meat is concerned, the latest complete figures (those of 1937) show that France imported less than 3 per cent. of her total requirements —a small net export of cattle being counter balanced by a small net import of pigs. In 1937 and 1938 there was a small net export of milk and butter, a negligible net import of cheese. Egg imports in 1938 were less than 5 per cent. of the total supplies. In feeding-stuffs she normally covered 80 per cent. of her requirements, importing the remainder in the form of maize and oil-seeds.

Potatoes and Sugar

Particular interest attaches to the figures for two vital commodities—potatoes and sugar—for it is on these that several of the Berlin and Vichy statements have concentrated. The Secretariat for Information at Vichy has issued a declaration, pointing out that in 1938 France imported 158,500 tons of potatoes. Obviously, the intention was to imply that the cutting-off of these imports, due to the British blockade, was responsible for the present shortage. This declaration, however, carefully left out of account several salient facts.

During the year 1938, these imports were partially offset by exports from France of 90,000 tons, so that the net imports were only 68,000 tons.

These imports were in any case an insignificant fraction of the total domestic output which in 1938 amounted to 17,000,000 tons.

The countries from which France would normally obtain imports of potatoes in case of shortage are the Netherlands, the Channel Islands and Germany itself—which recently boasted of an unusually large potato crop. All of these countries have land communications with France.

Not Due to Blockade

The present shortage cannot, therefore, be attributed to the British blockade. The figures do, however, throw an interesting light on a recent German claim to generosity—in having undertaken to provide France with 100,000 tons of potatoes. Even if this amount were actually delivered, it would represent just above one half of one per cent. of the normal French consumption.

The Vichy statement also referred to the imports of sugar—316,900 tons in 1938; but again suppressed certain important facts.

These imports were counter-balanced by sugar exports of 192,600 tons, bringing the net import figure down to 124,300 tons, or 12 per cent. of the total consumption. Domestic production provided almost 1,000,000 tons.

France was in the habit of carrying stocks of sugar to the extent of nearly 25 per cent. of total requirements, and in fact she had stocks amounting to 231,000 tons at the outbreak of the war.

Since Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland were all large exporters of sugar and the normal sources of French supplies, the shortage of food in France is not the fault of the British blockade.

Due to Requisitioning

There is abundant evidence to demonstrate that French shortages are mainly due to extensive requisitioning by the Germans. At least 800,000 tons of wheat were removed to Germany from occupied France and wheat-fields were being reserved for the Germans by means of swastika signs.

These practices were not only admitted but actually boasted of by the Germans themselves. The Transocean news has declared that "feats hitherto never performed were carried out in connection with the defeat of Belgium, Holland and France—such as the removal of enormous quantities of booty."

The Germans' task, it may be noted, was made the easier by the fact that most French foodstocks were kept in the region now occupied by Germany, and it is the division of the country which has been largely responsible for the intensification of the food problem.

One of the main causes of shortage is the break-down in transport, and this is due largely to the German occupation. Long-distance lorry transport is also impossible owing to the lack of gasoline. The Vichy Minister of Communications has stated that commercial traffic could make use of only 55 per cent. of the prewar facilities; inland waterways have been grievously damaged and road transport restricted to 20 per cent. of its normal capacity.

German Boasts

Again and again the Germans have boasted of the self-sufficiency not only of the Reich but also of the whole of continental Europe. D.N.B., the official Nazi agency, has stated:

"Apart from the fact that Germany is not responsible for the feeding of the occupied territories, Europe cannot be starved. The crop of 1940-41 will provide food for the territories occupied by Germany."

In an article in the organ of the German Institute for economic research there appeared a dogmatic declaration along the same lines:

"The greatly increased productive capacity of the Reich in the present war as well as its splendid organization for distribution and its intimate co-operation with other countries will render blockade-proof not only Germany but the rest of the continent too."

Thus we see that Germany is herself setting out to starve the French, no doubt hoping thereby utterly to destroy their moral and to breed antagonism towards their former ally and still friend—England. In typical "big lie," the virtues of which Hitler has extolled so fervently in "Mein Kampf."

Birthday Racket Forbidden

A custom prevailing among some sections of the Chinese residents in Shanghai who cannot make both ends meet is to send out numerous invitation cards to friends and relatives asking them to be present at a dinner party celebrating "posthumously" the birthday of a dead relative, usually a deceased parent, in order to collect cash gifts from them. It is a racket, for in many cases the celebrants are not sincere in doing honour to the dead persons and knowing this those who are invited usually send gifts without attending the dinner party usually cheaply provided.

Mayor Chen Kung-po of the Greater Shanghai Special Municipal Government is very disatisfied with this custom. He wants it to be a social taboo among his colleagues and supporters. He says in an order just issued that public servants should set an example by abolishing such a custom. Hereafter if any official under him is found to have collected money by celebrating a posthumous birthday he will be severely punished. All persons are allowed to make reports if they discover such cases, the order says.

"I have repeatedly received reports to the effect that heads of Bureau of Public Safety Stations and those of villages often send out invitation cards posthumously celebrating the birthday of a dead parent or grandparent in order to collect money. This will lead people to flatter and to be greedy. One must know that when a man is dead, how can there be a birthday? Such a bad custom must be quickly abolished," Mayor Chen says.

Chinese Prepare For Offensive

Judging from various reports recently published by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai, Chungking is making every preparation to face the complicated and critical international situation. The reports indicate also that military leaders of the country are preparing for the much-heralded autumn general offensive against all Japanese troops in China.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, important officials at Chungking held a conference to discuss the international situation, according to Hongkong report published by the Sin Wan Pao," but the report fails to reveal details.

A Chungking report dated July 16 and published by the same paper says that commanders of Chinese forces in Central China, such as Generals Li Tsung-jen, Chen Cheng, Hsieh Yeo and Koo Tsu-tung, have recently held a military conference at which important decisions were reached. They also discussed the question of controlling guerillas in occupied areas. During the past week, it is said, no less than 200,000 troops have been sent to the front from Szechuen, Kweichow, Kansu and Shensi, indicating that military leaders have been preparing for the big counter-offensive.

Troops in Occupied Areas

One hundred thousand regular Chinese troops have now entered the occupied areas on the eastern front and as soon as necessary arrangements have been completed they will launch a big counter-offensive in the Nanking-Hangchow—Shanghai areas, according to a Chungking report dated July 17 and published by the "National Herald" and other leading Chinese dailies here yesterday. During the past few days, fierce fighting has been going on in the Tai Hu (lake) regions and in the vicinity of Soochow. Many Japanese and new régime's soldiers have been wounded and killed, it is claimed.

The Japanese have now been forced to take the defensive in east Chekiang, the report continues, and have also withdrawn some troops from that part of the province to the northern bank of the Hangchow Bay. Precautions are taken by the Japanese in the outskirts of Shanghai to prevent Chinese troops from making a thrust there, the report concludes.

Season Ticket Swindler Fined by Court

Koo Pong-fee was fined $30 yesterday in the First Special District Court for pretending to possess a season ticket of the China General Omnibus Company while in reality he had never bought one. Koo was arrested on Thursday while travelling in a Route 9 Bus near Chengtu Road.

Peace Preservation Corps Revived

In addition to the police force of the Bureau of Public Safety there will be established the Peace Preservation Headquarters on the original premises of the Bureau in the Greater Shanghai Special Municipal Government building in the Civic Centre. It is reported by the new régime's press that Mayor Chen Kung-po will assume his new and concurrent duties as the Peace Preservation Commander of the native city here at a ceremony to be held on August 1.

The Headquarters of the Bureau of Public Safety hitherto located in the Civic Centre are to be moved to a school building in Lu Chia Ping Road, Nantao, in order to give room for the new commander's offices. It is expected that the Bureau will start operation in Nantao on Monday.

The Mayor was some time ago appointed by Nanking to this concurrent post but in view of lack of adequate office space he has been working in a preparatory office established in the auditorium of the city government building. It is reported that he has now almost completed all necessary arrangements for taking up his new duties.

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Special Morning Matinee At 10.30, Sunday.
Jeannette MacDonald Maurice Chevalier
in "THE MERRY WIDOW"
Admission: 70 cts., Any Seat

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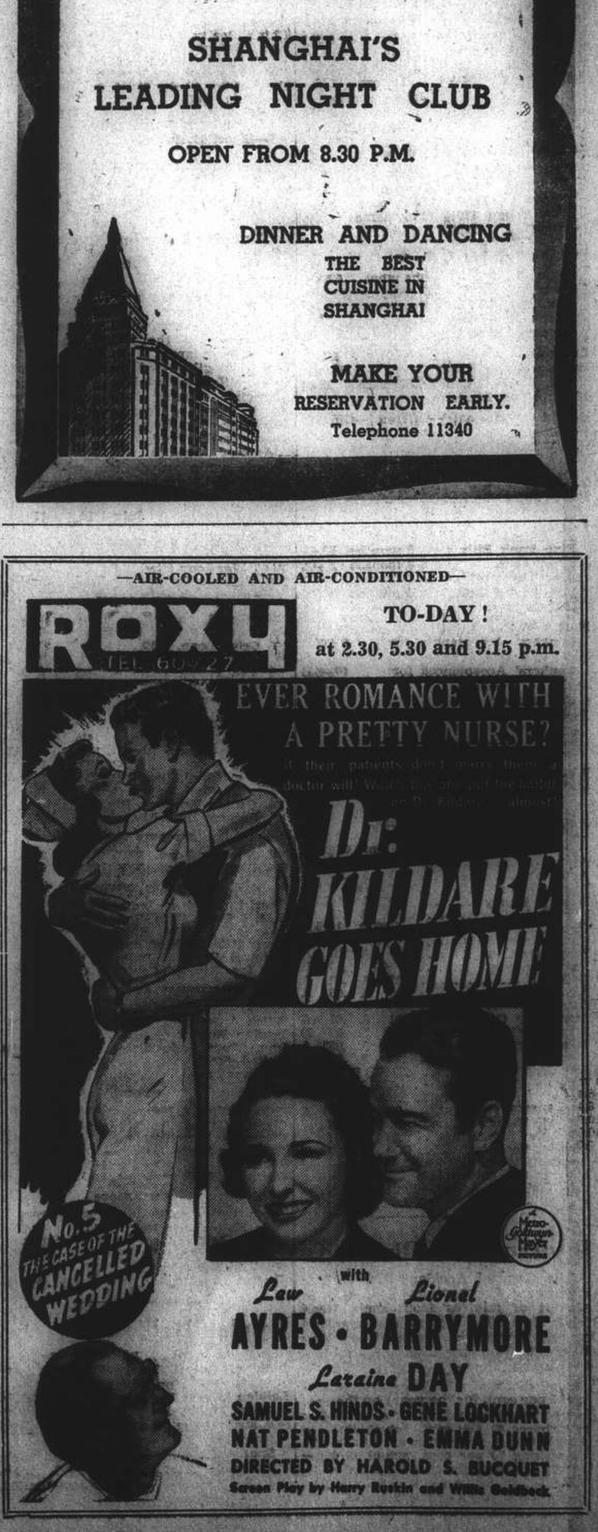
EVER ROMANCE WITH A PRETTY NURSE?
Dr. KILDARE GOES HOME
No. 5 THE CASE OF THE CANCELLED WEDDING
with
Lew Ayres • Lionel Barrymore
Laraine Day
SAMUEL S. HINDS • GENE LOCKHART
NAT PENDLETON • EMMA DUNN
DIRECTED BY HAROLD S. BUCQUET
Screen Play by Harry Ruskin and Willis Goldbeck

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA in JESSFIELD PARK
To-night at 9.15 (weather permitting)
ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
See Programme in the "News Column"
Booking: During Office hours at the Municipal Council's Administration Building, Kiangse Road entrance, Ground Floor Room 55.

CANIDROME
TO-DAY 5.30 p.m. (12 Races) and To-Morrow—5.30 p.m.—CASH SWEEP (12 Races)
(Rain or Shine)

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¼d.	$	73.84
U.S. $100 @ 5⅜		$1,860.46
Yen 22⅞		$100
Guilders 10		100
Rupees 18		100
Pesos 10¾		100
Hongkong $21⅝		100
Closing rates	3 7/32	5 5/16

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 11/32	$ 71.77
U.S. $100 @ 5½	$1,818.13
London—demand, $1=	3 11/32d.
4 months' sight credits	3 13/32d.
4 months' sight docts	3 7/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 7/16d.
6 months' sight docts	3 15/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5½
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5½
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5 9/16
Closing rates	3 5/16 5 7/32

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03½   U.S. $1=59.48d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ...... 3¼d.   U.S. $5 11/32
Hongkong/London 1/3

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders .... Selling 10⅛

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,839.080 £1=$72.452
Selling U.S.$100=$1,860.465 £1=$73.846

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling „ @ 9¾ „ H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 182 per H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing	$2.704
CRB $	@ 185
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar	$5.169

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	3 17/64	3 15/64
U.S. $	5 13/32	5 11/32

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING July/Aug.		BUYING July/Aug.	
£ T.T.	3 7/32	4 m/s. l.c.	3 11/32
U.S.$ T.T.	5 5/16	4 m/s. l.c.	5 7/16
Rs. T.T.	18	15 d/s.	18½

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	23⅜	23⅜
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	63.06	—

Bombay offtake 50 bars.

U.S.$/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for July 17	4.03½
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.94½
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.95

The local market opened uncertain with sellers at 3 11/32d. sterling and 5 11/32 U.S.$. Although the U.S.$. rate remained on the opening basis for some time, buyers of sterling soon forced quotations in that currency down to 3 9/32d. Thereafter there was a gradual decline in rates in both sterling and U.S.$. and by noon, best sellers were 3¼d. sterling and 5 11/32 U.S.$. In the afternoon there was a short period when sellers again predominated and the market moved back to 5⅜ in U.S.$., but by the close, quotations were back again to the noon level, with the undertone rather uncertain; best sellers being:—

3¼d. Sterling 5 11/32 U.S.$. Cash/Aug.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, July 17.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81½ N.	London	1/5⅜
N.Y.	333¼-332¾	2 mths	
Shanghai	19	„ sellers	1/5 15/16
Hongkong	84½	„ buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	83 N.
		„ buyers	77¼ N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 3/16
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3 11/32d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Shanghai	5.51
Paris	2.36	Hongkong	24.72
Montreal	88.250	Hungary	19.85
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.80 N.
Japan	23.57/62*		

London	4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.86
Montreal on London	4.57

B—Bid N—Normal *—Offered †—Official. —Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London: July 17.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1⅛%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅞%

New York:

Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0½%B 0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0⅝%B 0 9/16%A
Call money	1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

July 18.	Sales Prices 10 a.m.	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.35	.35
Antamok	.05 A	.05 A
Baguio Gold	.1425 B	.1425 B
Batong Buhay	.0075 A	.0075 A
Big Wedge	.43 B	.43 B
Coco Grove	.1025 B	.1025 B
Consolidated Mines	.0038 B	.0039 B
Demonstration	.05 A	.05 A
East Mindanao	.1025	.10 B
I. X. L.	.22 A	.22 A
Ipo Gold	.05 A	.05 A
Itogen	.18 B	.18 B
Mambulao Consolidated	.01 A	.01 A
Masbate Consolidated	.09 B	.09 B
Mine Operations	.055 A	.055 A
Paracale Gumaus	.24 B	.245 B
San Mauricio	.30 XD B	.30 A
Surigao Consolidated	.175 B	.18
Suyoc	.105	.105
Syndicate Investment	.025 A	.025 A
United Paracale	.165 B	.17
Mindanao Motherlode	.36 B	.37
Manila Hai-Alai	8.50 B	9.00 B
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.25 B	—

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Insurance Co. Dividend

The General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., are in receipt of advices from their Head Office that the directors have resolved to recommend the payment, on May 1, of the following dividends, subject to Income Tax:—

Final dividend of 2½ per cent. (making 5 per cent. for the year) on the preference shares and final on the Ordinary Shares 40 per cent. actual (2/- per share) less Income Tax at 8/10 in the £, making 70 per cent. actual (3/6 per share) for the year ended December 31, 1940.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

There was considerable activity on the local market yesterday with prices uncertain though the ruling levels were higher than those of the previous day. Rubbers were again quiet and easy.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
462.56	105.32	General	317.46	+4.70
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	245.28	—1.01

Total 479.102 shares, 250 bonds.

Morning Session

S. W. W. "A" £20					20	1,000.00
Yangtsze Finance			1000	19.00	500	18.90
	500	*19.00	500	*18.80	500	*18.90
	1500	18.90	1500	*18.90	500	*18.80
	7500	18.80				
S'hai Loan			4500	23.25	12500	23.00
	500	23.25				
I. I. Trust			1000	30.50	3000	30.75
	500	31.00	1500	30.75		
Central Prop					900	20.25
China Realty			5500	13.20	1500	*13.10
	4500	13.20	1500	13.30		
S'hai Land			2500	18.60	9000	18.50
	8000	18.40	500	*18.40	1000	18.30
	500	*18.30	3500	18.40	6500	18.50
	500	*18.50	2000	18.40	1000	18.30
	2000	18.40	500	18.50	1000	18.60
Dockyards			400	29.75	400	*30.00
	2000	30.00	2000	*30.25	14100	30.25
	3500	30.00	200	*30.00	1200	30.25
Asia Navigation			8500	14.90	6000	*14.90
	6000	15.00	2000	*14.90	8000	*14.80
	8000	14.90	5500	14.80	500	14.70
	1000	14.80				
Ewo Brewery			500	*8.25	1000	8.30
	13000	8.25	1000	*8.25	2000	8.30
Wheelock			300	115.00	2700	114.50
	3200	115.00	400	115.50	1000	*115.50
	600	115.00	200	*114.50	8300	114.50
	2400	*115.00	400	*115.50	5200	115.00
	100	*114.50	5100	114.50	600	*114.00
	800	114.00	300	*113.50	100	13.50
Ewo Mills (Ord)			6100	40.50	2600	40.25
	1400	*40.50	3500	40.75	1800	*40.75
	800	*41.00	2900	40.75	400	*40.75
	300	*40.50	800	40.50	900	40.75
S'hai Cotton					250	*309.00
Textile			1000	*8.65	6000	8.70
	1500	8.65	500	*8.65	500	8.70
	500	8.60	1000	8.55	500	8.65
Worsted			4000	5.95	3500	6.00
	7500	6.05	500	*6.00	1000	*6.05
	4000	6.00	500	*6.00	1000	*6.05
	1500	6.05	2000	6.00		
C. G. Omnibus			200	17.40	600	17.50
	200	17.60				
Telephone			500	33.50	900	33.75
	100	*33.75	400	33.50		
S'hai Gas			100	16.40	100	16.20
	1600	16.30				
Paper			2500	5.55	1000	5.50
	2500	*5.50	7500	5.55	4000	5.60
	500	*5.55	2000	*5.60	11500	5.60
	1000	5.55	1500	*5.55	1000	*5.60
	500	5.60	1000	5.65	500	*5.65
Lumber			1400	66.00	100	*66.00
	400	66.50	1900	67.00	400	*67.00
Metal			3600	35.25	4900	35.00
	3000	*35.25	500	*35.00	5200	35.25
	700	*35.00	4900	35.00	300	*35.25
	600	35.00				
Kaiping			200	42.25	200	42.00
Exploration			5500	30.50	500	30.25
	5500	*30.50	2000	*30.25	1000	*30.50
	500	*30.75	1000	30.75	5000	30.50
	1000	30.25	500	*30.50	19000	30.50
	1000	*30.75	7500	*30.50	1500	*30.25
	12000	30.25	500	*30.50	500	*30.25
	2500	*30.00				
Power (Pref)					105	137.75
Anglo Dutch			100	16.70	100	16.90
Anglo Java			700	30.50	700	30.75
	500	*31.00	700	31.00	1400	31.25
	500	31.00				
Batu Anam					1000	1.48
Cheng			3000	0.85	1000	*0.85
Consolidated					1000	7.10
Dominion					500	9.80
Langkat			300	20.50	600	21.00
	800	20.75	400	*21.00	500	20.75
Repah					2000	*1.26
Rubber Trust					4000	11.00
Padang			1000	2.65	1000	*2.65
Samagaga			1000	1.88	2000	1.86
Senawang			4000	2.00	1000	2.02½
	3000	2.05	5000	*2.05	3000	2.10
	2000	2.10				
Kelantan					6000	0.83
Tebong			1000	1.36	3000	1.40
	5000	*1.40				
S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1941					20000	100.00
Cathay Land 6% Debs.					5000	99.00

ODD LOTS

Wheelock	10	114.00	50	115.00
Rubbers Trust			200	10.60
S'hai Gas			25	16.10
Dockyards			37	30.00
Cathay Land			500	4.00
S. W. W. "A" £20			5	*1,000.00
Wheelock			50	115.00
Worsted	100	6.05	400	*5.95
China Realty	100	*13.50	50	13.00
Asia Navigation	300	15.00	410	14.70
S'hai Land	300	*18.30	200	18.40
Ewo Brewery	400	*8.20	100	*8.20
Ewo Mills (Ord)	25	*40.00	70	40.00
50 40.75				
Exploration	400	*30.00	106	*30.25
300 30.75	100	31.00		

*—Direct Business.

London Stocks

Thursday's Closing Quotations

London, July 17.

Generally easier conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange today in the absence of interest, with Japanese uncertainties an unsettling influence, but there was no selling pressure apparent.

British gilt-edged securities, home rails, oils, industrials, Kaffirs and diamonds tended to move lower, apart from a few good features. However, shippings, rubbers and tins were firmly held.

Among foreign bonds, German Potash again ruled firm, while Chinese and Japanese loans hardened despite uncertainties.—Reuter.

	July 16	17
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£105	104 15/16
3% Defence Loan	100 15/16	100 15/16
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	43	43
4½% Anglo-French Loan	43	43
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	27	27
5% Reorg Loan, 1913	36	36
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	8½	8½
5% Honan Rly., 1905	13	13
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	14	14
5% „ „ „ (Ger. Is.)	12	12
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	10	10
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	14½	14½
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	12	12
5% „ „ G.	12	12
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) B.	12	12
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) G.	12	12
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	9	9
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	54	54
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	26	26½
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	29½	30
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of India	8 7/16	8 7/16
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	80	80
„ „ „ (Col. Reg.)	85 N	85 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11	11
National Bank of India	31¼	31¼
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	11/1½	11/-
B'tish American Tobacco	85/-	84/4½
Dunlop Rubber	34/10½	35/-
Imp. Chem. Industries	32/1½	31/10½
United Steel	23/9	23/9
Woolworths	54/3	53/9
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	13/6	13/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Warsman Investments	5/7½	5/7½
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	140/-	141/3
Western Holdings	14/-	13/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	36¾	36¾
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	14¼	13⅝
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	45/7½	45/7½

London Bullion

London, July 17.

London Gold: Bar gold, Fine, per ounce, 168/-, unchanged.

London Silver: The market ruled steady with no business done. After the official fixing the market remained steady.

Spot	23⅜d. unch.
Forward	23⅜d. unch.

—Reuter.

New York Stocks

Thursday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 17.

Irregular and easier conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with stock prices mostly closing fractions lower on balance.

Conflicting news despatches from the Russian war front and the impending formation of a new Japanese Cabinet tended operators to caution, with the volume of business done contracting moderately on the down trend.

The easiness was due more to a lack of buying interest than liquidation. Rails alone showed resistance, owing to good earnings prospects.

The turnover totalled 460,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	127.88	126.75	127.14	—0.69
20 Rails	29.49	29.15	29.41	+0.01
15 Utilit.	18.60	18.45	18.53	—0.10
40 Bonds	—	—	91.37	—0.10
11 Commod.	—	—	73.24	—0.21

	July 16	17		July 16	17
Adams Exp	6⅛	6⅛	Kennecott	38½	38⅜
Alg Lud	23¾	23½	Johns Man	66⅝	66¼
Allis Chal	30¼	29¾	Libby O F	30	29¾
Amer Can	88	88½	Loew's	31⅝	31¼
Am For Pr	0¾	*0¾	Lockheed	26	25¾
Am Cyan	40½	39¾	Martin	29	28¾
„ $7 pfd	20	19⅝	Mont Ward	36½	36⅜
Am Loco	14½	14	Nat Avian	*8½	*8¼
Am Metal	18½	*18	Nat C B	*27	*26¾
Am Radtr	6⅞	6½	Nat Dairy	14¼	14
Am R Mill	14½	14¼	Nat Dist	21⅞	21½
Am Smelt	44	42½	Nat P & L	7	6⅞
Am T & T	156¼	155⅝	Nat Sup	6¾	6¼
Am Sug	17¼	17½	N Y Cent	13	12⅝
Am Tob B	72½	71¼	Niag Hud	2½	2⅜
Am Wtwrks	4⅞	4⅝	N A Avian	14½	14⅛
Anaconda	28½	28⅜	N Am Co	13½	13⅜
Atchison	29⅝	29½	N Pacific	7	6⅞
Avian Cpn	3¾	3⅝	Packard	2⅞	2¾
Bald Loco	15⅝	15⅜	Pan Oil	4	3⅞
Barns Oil	10	10	Paramount	11½	11⅝
Balt & O	4	3⅞	Phil Pet	43⅞	42¾
Bendix	38⅜	38	Penn R R	24½	24¼
Beth St	74½	74¼	Phil Pet	43⅝	42¾
Bliss	17¼	17¼	Pullman	26⅞	27⅛
Boeing	16⅛	16⅜	Pure Oil	10¼	9⅞
Borg War	19⅝	19⅜	Radio	4⅛	4
Briggs	20⅞	20	Reading	†17¼	17
Budd Mfg	—	4½	Rem Arms	*4¼	*4¼
Can Pac	—	4½	Rep Avian	3¾	3¾
Celanese	25	*24	Rep St	20	19⅞
Chase N B	*31½	*31½	Rey Tob	33¼	33
Ches & O	38¾	38½	Schenley	12	11⅞
Chrysler	56	55⅝	Shell U Oil	15¼	15
Col G & E	3	3	Sthrn Pac	12	12
Col Credit	25¾	25¼	Soc Vac	9⅝	9⅜
Com & Sth	0⅞	0⅞	Sthrn Rly	26⅜	26⅛
Cons Edis	19¼	19¼	Std Brands	5⅞	5⅞
Cons Oil	6	6⅛	Spicer Mfg	37½	37
Copld St	16¼	16¼	St G & E	19	*19⅛
Dist Cpn	15⅛	15½	Std Oil	43⅜	42⅝
Curtis Wr	9	8⅞	Studebaker	5†	5½
Douglas	73½	73⅜	Swift	21	21⅛
Du Pont	159	158	Tex Corp	42½	41½
E P Lead	9½	9½	Technicor	9⅝	9⅜
E A Lite	27½	27⅜	Transamer	4½	4⅜
Elec B & S	2⅝	2½	Un B & P	12	11⅝
„ $5 pfd	*52½	52½	Tw Cent	6¼	6⅜
„ pfd	57½	56⅞	Un Pac	81¾	81⅜
Elec P & L	34½	34¼	Un Air	41½	41
Flintkote	14¼	14¼	Un A Line	10¾	10⅝
Gen Elec	33⅝	33¼	Un Corp	0⅞	0⅝
Gen Motor	38⅜	38¼	„ $3 pfd	23½	23
Gen Rly	14⅝	14⅛	Un Gas	7⅛	7⅛
Gen T & R	12½	12	U S Rub	24½	24
Goodrich	15⅞	16	U S St	57⅝	57½
Goodyear	18½	18½	Vanadium	25¾	25¼
Gt N I Ore	17⅜	17½	Vultee	7	7
Gt N Rly	26¼	26½	Walworth	5	4⅞
Gt W Sug	25½	25¼	Warn B P	4	4
Int Nickel	26½	26¼	West Elec	95	93¾
Int Paper	17½	17⅛	Woodward	27⅞	27⅝
Int T & T	2½	2½			
BONDS					
Am For Pr	58⅜	58½	Erie	29¼	29¼
Australian	*66½	69	Int T & T	45	44½
Brazil	21	20⅞	New Eng	61⅝	61⅞
„	17½	17½	Sthrn Pac	51⅝	51⅜
C S P & L	97¼	97⅜	St G & E	89⅞	89⅞

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices declined irregularly on a lightened volume today, with market leaders yielding ground moderately. Traders continued to emphasize the technical aspects, although the Japanese Cabinet crisis was considered a potent contributor to the cautious attitude of operators Pullman responded to an increased dividend.

U.S. Commodities

Thursday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 17.

The cotton market opened irregular today, with quotations ruling from 6 points down to 4 points up. Prices were early inclined to move lower on speculative selling, influenced by price-control talks and the Commodity Exchange Administration request that all exchange adopt uniform margin requirements of at least 15 per cent. Later, the market rallied on trade buying and unfavourable crop prospects. At the close, quotations ranged from 3 points down to 6 points up from the previous final levels.

Trading was quiet and featureless in the market for raw rubber futures, with only evening-up operations in evidence. At the last callover, quotations were from 9 points down to 10 points up.

Conditions were easy on the Chicago Wheat Pit, with prices sagging under general liquidation and increased hedge-selling, influenced by the shortage of storage space in the South-West, talks of price-control and increased margin requirements. At the final bell, losses from 1⅝ to 1⅞ cents were registered.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Oct.	15.67-67 —03	Sept.	22.00-15 —02 B/A
Dec.	15.80-81 +02		
Jan.	15.82-82 unc.	Dec.	21.90-95 +10 B/A
Mar.	15.88-88 +04		
May	15.86-87 +06	Mar.	21.60 B unc
N. Y. Sugar No. 3		**N. Y. Sugar No. 4**	
Sept.	2.53-54 —05 B/A	Sept.	1.16½-17 —05 B/A
Jan.	2.56-57 —04 B/A	Dec.	1.20-20½ —5½ B/A
		Mar.	1.24-24½ —4½ B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
July	101⅜-101⅜ —1¾	July	73¼-73¼ —¼
Sept.	103⅛-103 —1⅞	Sept.	75-75 —½
Dec.	105-104⅞ —1⅝	Dec.	77⅝-77⅝ —½

New York Silk No. 1

Sept.	3.03-03 +2½
Dec.	3.04-04 +2½

B—Bid A Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Thursday's Closing Quotations

London, July 17.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the rubber market, while tin prices were harder, especially for cash, on less smelter selling and demand by United Kingdom manufacturers.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13¾ unc; sellers 13⅞ unc; Aug. del. buyers 13⅞ unc; sellers 13⅞ unc.

London Tin: Standard, cash, middle price, £257⅝ +3¾ 3 mths del., middle price, £260½ +⅛.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's. D.H. p.b. Cash	$1,601
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	258
Shanghai cotton .... per picul	235
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	$29.00
Flour, imported „	32.85
	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil. 20/22 78%	$6,400 Nom.

North China Cotton

Peiping, July 17.

Promising the early recovery of North China cotton production to its former level, this year's cotton harvest is expected to total 3,000,000 piculs, representing about 18 per cent. increase over last year's crop. The new crop approaches half the 1936 level.—Domei.

Anglo-Java Estates Meeting

A PROFIT of f.583,679.37 on the year's working was shown at the 31st annual general meeting of the Anglo Java Estates, Ltd., held yesterday at 49 Szechuen Road, when a final dividend of $2 per share was declared, making $5 per share for the year. Mr. A. J. Welch, chairman, presided supported by Messrs. L. E. Canning, H. Kadoorie and Mr. D. E. Levy, representing J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers. Shares present and represented totalled 94,738.

The chairman in his speech said:—

If you will turn first to the accounts you will notice that the profit for the year as shown by the combined working account of the three Java companies was F.583,679.37, which profit was contributed to as follows:—

Profit for the year Limburg	F.363,310.00	
Profit for the year Djarangan	261,680.89	
Less: Loss Soepit		
Oerang	F.17,262.85	
Panawangan	24,048.76	
		41,311.61
		F.583,679.37

Coffee Estates

The losses on Soepit Oerang and Panawagan estates are mainly due to the very poor prices ruling for coffee during the year and to the fact that on both estates heavy rejuvenation programmes were being carried out whicih involved stumping many of the old bushes and grafting them with high yielding material. As a consequence of this far larger coffee crops are expected in 1941 and the following year, in addition to which, with the idea of protecting the Coffee Industry, the Government has recently appointed a so called "Single Seller Organization" which has already had the effect of increasing the price from F11.00 to about F24.00 per 100 Kgs., consequently the prospects for both of the coffee estates are for more favourable than they were a year ago.

Soepit Oerang Estate

In the case of Soepit Oerang estate the loss appears to be greater than it is actually likely to be since it was considered advisable that the revenue obtained during the year from quinine should be placed for the time being to a suspense account.

It is considered advisable to do this since there is a possibility that the Quinine Bureau, which controls all quinine production in Java, will readjust the standard production in the near future.

There is little doubt that the estate has been over-assessed during the past few years and as any adjustment that may be made will be retrospective to 1937, when the present provisional assessment was made, any reduction in the assessment would mean that the estate had been over-producing for some years past and consequently it will have to correct the position by producing less for a few years to come.

Profit

The profit shown by the combined working account of F.583,679.37 was transferred to profit and loss account and after reserving no less than F298,886.00 for taxation and making certain other payments there remained a balance in the account of F240,534.01, which was carried to the balance sheet, and has been dealt with in the manner set forth in the report. As a matter of interest I may tell you that the above mentioned taxation is equal to over Ch.$5.70 per share.

Capital Expenditure

During the year the capital expenditure amounted to F73,274.46 which is considerably more than was spent in previous years. Of this sum F.27,018.83 was spent on development and reclearings for which amount the area under rubber on Limburg was extended by 103 acres; 103 acres of the tea extension on Soepit Oerang were upkept; 27 acres of old rubber on Limburg were recleared; 1,522 acres of 1933/39 reclearings were upkept; 96 acres of coffee on Panawangan were rejuvenated and 8½ acres of the cinchona area on Soepit Oerang were planted up with the best type of material. Buildings accounted for another F.18,765.89 of the capital expenditure—the main items being a new manager's house on Djarangan and reconstruction work on the factory there, whilst a new manager's house was also built on Soepit Oerang to replace the old one which was destroyed by fire, the main cost of which was borne by the Insurance Company; and finally the to deal with the larger crops expected in the future.

Machinery cost F23,001.95 which was mainly for a new heavy type crepe battery and 100 h.p. Engine for Djarangan Estate. The balance of capital expenditure was for sundry tools, furniture, etc.

Estate Affairs

Turning now to estate affairs I can inform you that reports received from the visiting agent and the technical staff of the Sourabaya agents and also the monthly and annual reports sent in by the managers reveal that the four estates have been maintained in a proper state of upkeep and have been efficiently run, often under difficult circumstances, chief amongst which is the constant calling up of staff for military service, which often lasts for weeks on end. At one time seven assistants from Limburg estate were on military service at the same time, whilst the position was aggravated by the ill-health of several other members of the staff.

Health in general was satisfactory as far as the natives were concerned, thanks largely to the improved measures taken for their medical treatment, but there was considerable illness amongst the European staffs particularly on Limburg estate, although not all cases were tropical diseases.

Labour

Labour was satisfactory on all estates and in particular I am glad to report that the position on Soepit Oerang has greatly improved and labour troubles there appear to be a thing of the past.

The weather was exceptionally dry on all estates, the rainfall being roughly only half of that in 1939, which conditions somewhat retarded replanting work and the development of the newly-planted areas.

There were no serious cases of pests or diseases.

A high standard of tapping was maintained on Limburg and Djarangan Estates.

All ordinary routine work was carried out efficiently and as already indicated the estates have been well upkept. I will therefor confine my remarks on the individual estates to matters outside the ordinary run of Estate affairs.

Limburg Estate

I will first deal with Limburg Estate. All the replanted areas, extensions and experimental areas have been well upkept and show satisfactory progress. Some of the replanted areas are already tappable. Considerable artificial manuring was carried out on the recommendation of the agents' technical staff, who work in close touch with the Experimental Station officers. Large quantities of valuable rubber seeds from selected trees were collected and sold, whilst the special Budwood nurseries produced large quantities of budwood for sale and also great numbers of cross pillinations were made. This intricate work has been ably carried out by the manager aided by the estate selection staff who in turn receive help and advice from the agents' technical staff and the experimental stations.

Djarangan Estate

Djarangan Estate calls for little special comment from me. There are no replantings and experimental areas on this property, whilst the ordinary estate routine work has been carried out efficiently and cheaply. I have already referred to the new manager's house and new machinery in my remarks on Capital Expenditure.

Soepit Oerang Estate

Soepit Oerang with coffee, tea and cinchona has always been a somewhat difficult estate to manage, but I am glad to be able to inform you that the present manager has tackled the various problems with great energy and efficiency and has achieved remarkably fine results. Satisfactory progress has been made with the coffee rejuvenation programme and good crops can be expected in the future. The tea and cinchona areas, both mature and immature, are reported to be in good condition. The estate again sold its tea licences but in future will probably recommence plucking and manufacturing tea for which a modest tea factory has been fitted up. The new manager's house is reported to be a very satisfactory building.

Soepit Oerang estate was visited in January this year by the visiting agent, who sent in a very detailed report. He was extremely pleased with all he saw and I would like to quote his concluding remarks:—

"The programmes carried out during the past five years have, however, now brought the plantations into first class condition all round, with excellent promise for economic working and good profit within the next year or two."

When the building and machinery programme has also been completed, the estate will have become a very valuable property indeed and will no longer be a financial burden to the Anglo Java Group."

Panawangan Estate

On Panawangan estate I am glad to say that the replanted coffee areas and also the rejuvenated areas are making satisfactory progress whilst the combating of the eelworm disease which attacks the roots of the Coffee is being carried out energetically.

I have already covered new buildings and machinery in this report and as regards the old buildings and machinery I can inform you that they have been properly upkept on all estates.

Accounts

To revert to the accounts for a few moments, I feel that some explanation is due to you in connection with the manner in which your directors have dealt with the profits of the Java companies and their proposals for dealing with the profit of the Shanghai company.

I have already commented on the fact that the taxation in Java amounted to no less than Guilders 298,886.00 or just 51 per cent. of the gross profit, the payment of this left a balance in the profit and loss account of the Java companies which when transferred to Shanghai would not have been sufficient to pay a final dividend of $2.00 per share neither would it have permitted any sum to be set aside for depreciation.

In the accounts of the Shanghai company, however, there was a credit balance of Ch.$3,661,815.85 in exchange account, of which Ch.$1,050,173.74 was actually earned profit, the balance having arisen from the adjustment of exchange in the various current accounts.

Your directors decided, therefore, that in order to overcome the difficulty they would transfer Ch.$661,915.85 of the earned profit on exchange to profit and loss account, thus enabling a final dividend of $2 per share to be paid and at the same time freeing Guilders 53,000 of the profits of the Java companies to be used for depreciating certain fixed assets.

This rather circuitous method of dealing with the matter had to be adopted for the reason that items in the balance sheets of the Java companies cannot be depreciated out of the profit of the Shanghai company.

In a nutshell, what has been done is to take Chinese $661,815.85 out of exchange account in Shanghai and to put back the equivalent of Ch $510,843 in the accounts of the Java companies by utilizing Guilders 53,000 for depreciation.

The difference between these two amounts is more than covered by the sum carried forward in the accounts of the Shanghai Company.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would like to express on your behalf our best thanks to the managers and their subordinate staffs, to the visiting agent and the Sourabaya agents and their technical staff for the very efficient manner in which they have administered the affairs of the estates during the year under review.

That concludes my remarks, gentlemen, and I will now propose that the directors' report and statement of accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1940, at presented, be adopted and passed. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning.

That a final dividend of two dollars per share be paid, making a total of Ch.$ 5 per share for the year. Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning.

That Mr. W. R. B. McBain be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. Chiung Shun Hua and seconded by Mr. Wong Sing San.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company and that their fee for auditing the Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1940 be Ch.$1,000. Proposed by Mr. Wong Tsi Ping and seconded by Mr. Woo Chi Ming.

Extraordinary Meeting

Gentlemen:—The purpose for which this meeting has been called is, as you have just heard, to make certain alterations to the Articles of Association.

The present articles stipulate that a fee not exceeding One Tael shall be charged for each transfer of shares which, now-a-days, is a sum entirely inadequate to cover the cost of the share certificate and other stationary involved in a transfer of shares.

The suggested amendments will give the board the power to fix a transfer fee at any figure that is, in the opinion, reasonable. You may rest assured, however, that the fee will be kept as low as is compatible with the expenditure involved.

They also stipulate that an extraordinary meeting shall be followed by a confirmatory meeting of shareholders. This is not now necessary according to the revised Companies Ordinances of Hongkong and it is to correct this anomaly that these resolutions are put forward.

That is all I have to say, Gentleman, and I will now propose the resolution,

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, that is to say:—

(a) In Article (I) the words "Special Resolution" and "Extraordinary Resolution" have the meanings assigned thereto respectively by the Companies Ordinances (Hongkong) 1865 (Sections 92 and 166), shall be cancelled and the following words shall be substituted therefor: "Extraordinary Resolution and Special Resolution have the meanings assigned thereto respectively by the Ordinances of Hongkong for the time being in force."

(b) In Article (II) the words "such fee as the Board may from time to time determine" be substituted for the words "the sum of one Tael or such smaller sum as the Directors may determine."

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 33 "(33) A fee of such amount as the Board may from time to time determine may be charged for each transfer, and shall, if required by the Board, be paid before the registration thereof. A similar fee may be charged on the registration of any other document." Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

Shanghai June Foreign Trade

A grand total of G.U.22,706.501 (G.U.=40 9/32 pence sterling for June), for foreign imports from abroad during June 1941, and $215,380,227 for exports is noted from the returns issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs for Shanghai. January-June figures were G.U.144,025,310 and $997,774,792, as against G.U.142,428,370 and $637,452,570 respectively in 1940.

NET IMPORTS. Including Bond Withdrawals

	June 1941 G.U.	Jan.-June 1941 G.U.
Cotton P. G. Grey	631	2,688
Piece white or dyed	14,076	115,511
Piece printed	10,275	28,093
Piece miscellaneous	4,480	36,226
Cotton raw, yarn	2,997,352	28,920,387
Cotton manu, Sundry	17,836	94,446
Flax, ramie, hemp	78,389	770,009
Wool and manu.	300,157	2,514,235
Silk	333,492	2,575,232
Metal and ores	454,663	4,590,460
Machinery and tools	416,233	2,534,362
Vehicles and vessels	523,835	1,466,401
Metal manu.	392,716	2,103,877
Fishery products	106,868	915,042
Canned goods	323,726	1,918,010
Cereals and flour	6,067,995	42,093,173
Fruits, seeds	295,749	2,096,680
Medicinal goods	145,191	1,069,450
Sugar	1,590,981	6,645,581
Wines, beer	[illegible]	559,771
Tobacco	842,056	[illegible]
Pharmaceuticals	1,282,388	5,397,855
Dyes, varnishes	683,129	3,861,194
Candles, resins etc.	1,611,098	[illegible]
Books, maps, paper	1,533,168	6,282,051
Hides, leather etc.	433,093	1,771,103
Timber	311,484	1,516,580
Bamboo	185,318	908,008
Coal, fuel, tar	869,768	4,914,706
Chinaware, etc.	65,48	501,510
Stone, earth	46,413	271,279
Sundry	631,561	4,397,115
Grand Total	22,706,561	144,025,310

NET EXPORTS

Animal products	29,767,746	97,736,501
Hides, leather	10,369,132	38,771,875
Fish products	535,141	2,506,708
Beans and Peas	1,450,831	7,250,355
Cereals	5,692,550	23,873,048
Dyestuffs, vegetables	331,89	1,497,000
Fruits, preserves	33,882	2,892,076
Medicinals	[illegible]	8,381,775
Oils, tallow, wax	[illegible]	30,095,149
Seeds	5,309,746	13,409,777
Spirituous beverages	1,569,599	7,202,905
Sugar	8,373	13,459
Tea	5,376,969	20,797,846
Tobacco	1,787,004	10,520,516
Vegetables	1,614,716	4,592,105
Vegetable products	2,810,747	13,006,288
Bamboo	[illegible]	675,605
Fuel	1,179,486	5,564,987
Rattan	4,603	9,095
Timber	1,261,004	7,142,178
Paper	2,579,690	12,081,212
Textile fibres	35,592,384	184,120,966
Yarn, thread	27,699,640	[illegible]
Piece Goods	17,488,379	82,339,260
Other textiles	13,153,527	59,197,087
Ores, metals	20,427,563	[illegible]
Glass, glassware	3,195,154	16,419,031
Stone, earth	1,623,152	11,050,855
Chemicals	3,333,748	27,620,536
Printed matter	539,483	3,342,646
Sundry	13,402,671	75,965,823
Grand Total	215,380,227	997,774,792

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE June 1941

	G.U.	$
Gross Imports	23,206,534	
Less Re-exports Abroad	500,033	
Net Imports	22,706,501	61,466,498
Gross Exports		215,526,100
Less Re-imports From Abroad		145,873
Net Exports		215,380,227
Total Net Imports and Exports		276,846,725

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE Jan.-June, 1940

	G.U.	$
Gross Imports	144,323,599	
Less Re-Exports Abroad	1,895,229	
Net Imports	142,428,370	385,553,599
Gross Exports		638,939,779
Less Re-imports from Abroad		1,487,209
Net Exports		637,452,570
Total Net Imports and Exports		1,023,006,169

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE Jan.-June. 1941

	G.U.	$
Gross Imports	147,436,190	
Less Re-exports Abroad	3,410,880	
Net Imports	144,025,310	389,876,513
Gross Exports		998,602,232
Less Re-imports from Abroad		827,440
Net Exports		997,774,792
Total Net Imports and Exports		1,387,651,305

Australian Mining Company's Affairs

Melbourne, July 18.

When the war broke out the directors decided to make little or no profit from steel for munitions, said Mr. Harold Darling, Chairman of the Board of Directors, commenting on the suggestion of Mr. Forde, deputy leader of the Australian Labour Party, for the nationalization of the Broken-hill Proprietary Company, well known mining firm.

The price of similar steel overseas, he added, is double the company's Australian rate. The ability to maintain low prices is attributed to high efficiency and the free spending of shareholders' funds.

Before the war," Mr. Darling said, the company's commercial products were cheaper than similar products in Britain or America. The company has recognized its clear duty to the nation and to shareholders, and has not hesitated to apply this policy. There are thousands of employees, yet only a few minor wartime stoppages. —Reuter.

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Prophetical Significance of The War; Claims of Satan

OUR interpretation of Prophecy seems to be sound and luminous until some event reveals what appear to be cracks in our theories. This should impel us to examine prayerfully the foundations of our beliefs and to ask ourselves whether our views are those of Scripture or those of some godly, but fallible, teacher.

The present devastating war has caused more misgivings than any event I have known and many times I have been asked such questions as: "Is Hitler the Antichrist?";..... "Are we in the great tribulation?"..... "Is this war Armageddon?"; "Is it the end of the age?"; and so on.

FROM DAY TO DAY

A MEETING of the Shanghai Municipal Council has been convened for Wednesday at 4.30 p.m.

THE London Matriculation examination will be held at the Lester School, 505 East Seward Road, on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

THE usual Service will be held in Union Church at 10.45 a.m. tomorrow. The preacher will be Rev. W. H. Hudspeth, M.A.

REPRESENTATIVES of Poland, Belgium and the Netherlands will speak from Station XCDN tomorrow at 7.30 in the programme sponsored by the Allied Federation—"Voices of Democracy."

MR. Ching-yau Zia, professor of St. John's University, will broadcast, at the invitation of the Health League of China, over station XMHD, frequency 760 today at 4 p.m. on "Mental Hygiene."

MR. Shiro Kiuchi, former Japanese resident financial commissioner, who has been newly appointed director of the Bureau of Accounts of the Finance Ministry, will leave Shanghai this morning by air, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

"OF 95,000 lives lost hitherto in this war at home and abroad at least 65,000 come from the Mother Country," said Mr. Churchill speaking in the House of Commons on June 10 in repudiation of German taunts that "England will fight to the last Australian or New Zealander."

THE Central Military of the National Government of Nanking, will be formally opened at Nanking in the beginning of October to accommodate 1,00 students for whom preliminary examinations will be held at Shanghai, Canton, Peiping, Tsinan, and Hankow before the opening date, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

MR. Toshizo Hosoda, manager of the Canton branch of C. Itoh & Co., Ltd., has been appointed manager of its Tsinan branch in succession to Mr. Shin Hayashi who was transferred to a higher post in the head office at Osaka. Mr. Hayashi is leaving here tomorrow for Tsingtao where he will join the ss. Harada Maru for Osaka, states Domei.

PROF. Chao Mei-Pa will present two young Chinese artistes over XCDN today 5 p.m. Selections from old English airs dated back Elizabeth or Henry VIII will be sung by Miss Nora Tong. Following the soli by Miss Tong, Miss Joyce Tseng will play a piano solo, entitled "Impromptu" by Schubert; she will also play the piano accompaniment.

THE programme for the Municipal Orchestral Concert to be given in the Jessfield Park tonight at 9.15 (weather permitting) is as follows:—

Overture "Prince Igor" .....Borodine
Third Movement from Symphonic Suit "Sheherazade" Rimsky-Korsakoff
Andante from Quartet ....Tschaikowsky
Waltz from 5th Symphony Tschaikowsky
Esquisses Caucasiennes Ippoliton-Iwanow
Dans L'Août; Cortège du Sardar
Selection "Madam Butterfly" ..Puccini
Excerpts from "Carmen" .....Bizet
Triumphal March from "Aida" ..Verdi
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

THE Chinese Customs College has set the next entrance examination for indoor candidates for August 5 and 6, says a Hongkong report to the "Cheng Yien Pao." Registration has been started on July 12, and will continue to August 2. The The examination will be held at Hongkong. Successful candidates will will undergo a four-year regular course of training, and having completed this course will be recommended to fill any vacancies in any Chinese Government Customs administration.

AFTER smashing the shop-window of a jewellery shop at 489 Avenue Joffre with an iron bar in an attempted robbery, a Chinese was lodged behind the bars of a police station in the French Concession yesterday. The man perpetrated the crime at 2.30 p.m. and managed to snatch two gold rings. The sound of the breaking glass, however, sent two employees of the shop dashing out, and after a short chase, the robber was arrested by a Chinese constable of the French Police who joined in the pursuit.

A NATIONAL education conference will be called by the Ministry of Education at Chungking early in August, says a Chungking message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." Representatives from various provinces are now gathering at Chungking while the secretariat of the conference is busily making preparations, the report states. The Ministry of Education has voted a grant of C.$170,000 for the construction of the buildings of the proposed Northwest National Normal Universiay at Lanchow, in Kansu province, says another Chungking report to the same paper. So far 250 students have been enrolled with the univesdity.

DURING his recent tour to the South Sea Islands, General Wu Techen, then Minister of Overseas Affairs, was asked by 8,000 graduates of the National Chi-Nan University to remove the university from Shanghai to the interior, says a message to the "Sin Wan Pao." General Wu promised to consider the matter with competent Chinese Government authorities. Graduates of the university in Manila, the Netherlands East Indies and in British Malaya are said to have promised financial assistance to hasten the early realization of this plan, as the present conditions in Shanghai have made it impossible for the institution to function normally, the report concludes.

THE architectural design exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Architectural Society of Hangchow University on 6th floor, Tse Shu Building, 353 Nanking Road, at 4-7 p.m. July 21-26 inclusive. Invitations have been sent by Dr. R. J. McMullen, Acting President of the University. Admittance will be free to all. Guests are requested to criticize the initiative masterpieces made by the young architects of the New China. The society has recently published a very beautiful year book, which contains various kinds of architectural designs. The year book will be found in the exhibition, and as there are only some hundred copies left, it will be a fine opportunity to bring one home after attending the exhibition.

It is easy, but true, to say "No" to all these questions, but that will not satisfy the doubtful mind. It is essential to give reasons for tris summary conclusion.

First: War is characteristic of the Times of the Gentiles and not a sign of the end of the Age and the Coming of the Son of Man in power and great glory. The Lord himself expressly said so when—after summarizing the characteristics of this age—He added: "The end is not yet" (Matt. 24).

History Written in Blood

In this present dispensation of grace, which runs concurrently with the Times of the Gentiles, there has never been any considerable period when there has been no war. Human history is written in blood!

Why is this? It is the result of what occurred in the Garden of Eden when Satan, by a lie, diverted man's allegiance from God to himself. Satan thus became the god of this world over which God has given Man dominion. Satan obtained, as it were, the title deeds of man's heritage, but has not yet been able to enter into possession, though he has never ceased his efforts to get what he claims as his rights.

Satan knew that God had determined that the Kingdoms of this world should become the Kingdom of our God and of His Christ.

Israel Object of Malignity

He also knew that the Son of God would come into the world as the seed of the women and as Abraham's seed. He therefore attempted to destroy the seed Royal, and the Children of Israel have been the special object of his malignity all through the ages. But Satan failed in every attempt to annihilate the chosen race.

When Jesus was born of the Virgin Mary, Satan used Herod as his instrument to destroy "the young child" but failed, though many innocents were massacred. Finding himself defeated in his attempt to destroy the One Who had come to destroy him and all his works, Satan adopted the policy of "appeasement." He showed Jesus the kingdoms of the world and said:

Satan's Offer Rejected

Our Lord did not deny Satan's claim but rejected the offer, and Satan had to seek other means of reaching his objective. "Ye seek to kill Me," said Jesus to the Jews—"Ye are of your father the Devil, and the lusts (desires) of your father ye will do." "He was a murderer from the beginning."

No doubt Satan thought he had won the victory when the Jews crucified their King, but God raised Him from the dead.

Yet, even that mighty miracle did not stay the fury of the enemy of God and man! The present war is just another of the long list of wars promoted by Satan in his desperation to wrest the kingdoms of this world from God's Anointed.

"It Will Fail"

"It will fail, as did the great war of 1914-1918, the Napoleonic Wars, Papal Rome's Wars, Mohammed's wars and all the lesser uprisings.

The striking significances of this present war in contrast with others is that it brings on the stage most of the chief actors in the drama of the end of the ages: Russia, Germany, Rome Papal, Rome political and Japan.

This war, however, cannot be the climax because the actors are in the wrong relation at present for the final clash.

Rome must be separated from Germany, and Germany must be under Russia and allied with Turkey, Persia, Ethiopia and Libya to form the Northern Confederacy *bloc* of Ezekiel 38.

Japan's Part in Armageddon

Japan is threatening to strike—but, with her designs on Singapore—in the wrong direction. In the end-time she will probably lead "the Kings of the East" by way of the great river Euphrates to take part in Armageddon, which will be in Palestine, not Europe.

To none of these, however, will Satan make his final offer of the kingdoms of this world, but to "the Beast" of Rev. 13, the last great monarch of Christendom. That "Beast" is Rome pagan, who will accept the Dragon's offer after he has destroyed Papal Rome (Rev. 17) with the collaboration of ten kings who have received no kingdom as yet but receive power as kings—one hour (? at the same hour) with the Beast. So which are the ten kingdoms is not yet known.

When Mussolini assumed the role of a pinchback Caesar and an up-to-the-minute Napoleon, many theories were developed to prove that he was the Antichrist, and new lists of the ten kingdoms were published to prove that the end of the ages was at hand.

Mussolini's Visions Shattered

Now, however, when Mussolini's visions of world-empire are being shattered by Britain's might, and specially by Britain's God, people are wondering if we have been misled by our teachers. Whether that is so or not, certainly wishful thinking has made us "too previous."

My own opinion is that Mussolini is a portant of the first beast of Rev. 13, and that Papal Rome is the scarlet woman riding on the scarlet-coloured Beast of Rev. 17.

The Papacy is the great ally of Fascism and will be until the time of the end, during which period the great Red Dragon will "give the Beast his power and his throne and great authority for forty and two months" over "all kindreds and tongues and nations." A world-empire indeed, but lasting only 3½ years.

If this is a correct interpretation—then the present war is not Armageddon and Hitler is not the Antichrist, though it all indicates that we are near the end.

Greece Backs Russia

London, July 18.

Greece declares her friendship and solidarity with Russia, said M. Tsouderos, Greece Prime Minister, in a statement on his arrival in South Africa and issued by the Greek Legation in London. Greece was continuing the struggle for freedom irrespective of her views of "development and evolution of the present social parties" and would give the Soviets every assistance within her power in the war which they are waging against a common enemy, he added.—Reuter.

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ss. HOTEN MARU ..	July 24	July 26	at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU ..	July 26	July 28	at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU ..	July 28	July 30	at 9 a.m.
DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)			
ss. MANJYU MARU		July 29	at 5 p.m.
ss. PEKING MARU		July 25	at noon
ss. CHOHEI MARU		July 26	at 10 a.m.
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ss. KOGA MARU		July 26	

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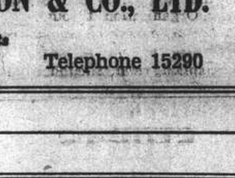

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SHIPPING NEWS

Coming from Santos with 16,000 bales of cotton for local discharge, the **Azalea City** operated by Willem and Compony is scheduled to arrive here this afternoon. Upon arrival, the freighter will be docking alongside the Shanghai Wharf and Warehouse Company's Pai Lien Chien Wharf in Pootung, Nantao.

* * *

After her arrival here yesterday, the D.K.K. liner **Dairen Maru** is scheduled to sail again on her return trip to Tsingtao and Dairen tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The vessel is at present docked alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf and passengers are reminded that they should board the steamer at least half an hour before sailing time. Registered Mail to catch this vessel should be posted so as to reach the Head Post Office by 8 p.m. today; ordinary mail may be posted up to 7.15 a.m. tomorrow.

* * *

According to the latest information, the **Sisunthon Nawa** of the Thai Maritime Navigation Company is expected to arrive in Shanghai this afternoon after having been delayed several days by adverse weather. The vessel is coming from Bangkok after having touched at Hongkong and will berth alongside the Mackenzie Company's Pootung Wharf. She will be unloading more than 40,000 bags of rice and 600 tons of general cargo in Shanghai. Local agents for the steamer are the Thai Seri Company, Ltd., and the Tung Yih Shipping Company.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From YOKOHAMA: Hakone Maru, due 11.30 a.m., Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf (Shanghai Side).

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

STRAITS AND INDIA

From Calcutta	
Durban M	— 27/7
Anyo M	— 28/7
Nagato M	— 29/7

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From Los Angeles		From Yokohama	
Nitta M	16/6 21/7	Nitta M	5/7 21/7
K'kura M	30/6 4/8	K'kura M	19/7 4/8
Yawata M	7/7 18/8	From Kobe	
From Honolulu		Taiyo M	19/7 21/7
Yawata M	16/7 18/8	Nitta M	19/7 21/7
		From Nagasaki	
		S'hai M	19/7 20/7

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
T'tao M	18/7 20/7

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated

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Delagoa M	24/7	Dona Nati	22/7
For Bombay		For Kobe and Yokohama	
Hakone M	20/7	Durban M	30/7
For New York		Anyo M	30/7
Dona Nati	22/7	Nagato M	30/7
For Los Angeles		Nitta M	31/7
Tatuta M	19/7	For Nagasaki	
Dona Nati	22/7	Nagasaki M	19/7
For S. Francisco		For Dairen	
Tatuta M	19/7	Dairen M	20/7
For Manila		Tsingtao M	22/7
Nitta M	22/7		
Dona Nati	22/7		
Kamakura M	5/8		
Yawata M	19/8		

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Solon Turman	Japan	A.P.L.
Geo. G. Henry	Miri	S.V.O.C.
Hiroki M.	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Taityu M.	Dairen	T.K.K.
Hukuken M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Dairen M.	Dairen	D.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Dona Aurora	Am.	De La Rama
Heian M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Hoten M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Pluto	Port.	E. Asiatic

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagres	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carletto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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DESIRABLE four-roomed fully furnished apartment opposite French Club from July 24 for one month. Telephone 75029. -830

Holiday Resorts

KING'S Hotel still have a few rooms available, facing the sea, with bathrooms and verandahs. For reservations telegraph "Kings Weihaiwei". 10234

LUXURIOUS rooms, excellent board, special terms for September. Best location, two minutes' walk from German Beach White House, 20 Hwei Chuan Road, Tsingtao. -2801

Animals

FOUND, black Scottie bitch. After 2 weeks consider my own. 1333 Avenue Joffre, Sablinsky. -811

QUIET, schooled pony for sale. Box 493, NCDN. -854

THOROUGHBRED bulldog puppies for sale. 965 Avenue Joffre, office hours. -881

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
Classified Advertisement Order Form

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Signature and Address .....
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One insertion per word 30 cts.
Three insertions, each, " 25 cts.
Seven or more " " 20 cts.
Minimum of 14 words each
POSITIONS WANTED 20 cents a word for any number of insertions. Payable strictly in advance.

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Heading .....
Cash enclosed .....

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine and hot weather with moderate easterly winds around Shantung. Cloudy, threatening thundery showers with unsteady winds over our regions: with local fog and south-easterly winds to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 73.0 max. 86.0	min. 72.5 max. 88.3
„ same date last year	min. 78.0 max. 92.0	min. 75.9 max. 93.6

Rainfall: Trace.

OCT 21 1941

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1941 (25th day of 6th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on July 25, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Aug. 5. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on July 19, 3 p.m. registered and 4 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamships mails for America and Europe: July 30, Aug. 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Single copies 30 cents
Shanghai delivery .....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan ..... „ 46
Hongkong and Macao ..... „ 55
Postal Union Countries ..... „ 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD
EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News"
Single copies $2
Shanghai, China and Japan . 6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao ..... „ 44
Postal Union Countries ..... „ 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

MARRIAGES

BELL—BROCK.—On April 14, 1941, at St. Margaret's, Lowestoft, England, Paymaster-Lieut. Robert Walton Bell, R.N., only surviving son of the Late Paymaster Captain W. Bell, R.N., and Mrs. Bell, late of Newton Abbot, to Mary (Peter) Brock, youngest daughter of Mrs. Robert Brock, (Hongkong papers please copy.) 819

MACPHERSON.-O'DWYER.—On July 16, 1941 at the Cathedral of St. Michael, Tsingtao, Cecil William, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Macpherson of Ayr, Scotland, to Bridie, daughter of the late Martin O'Connell and Mrs. O'Connell of Kilkee, Co. Clare, Eire. 10321

DEATH

EDDIE.—On July 18, 1941, at his home, Mr. C. EDDIE, 60 years of age. The funeral services will be held at the Ah Loh Funeral Directors at the corner of Wuting and Seymour Roads, today, July 19, 1941, at 3 p.m. (summer time). -846

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JULY

19 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', American Night Postponed until Tuesday July 22.
19 King George and Queen Elizabeth arrived in Paris (1938)
19 Hitler's peace ultimatum (1940)
19 H.M.A.S. Sydney sank Italian cruiser (1940)

COMING EVENTS

JULY

20 Girl Guides' Fun Fair. War Fund, Shanghai Jewish School
21 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Czechoslovakian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
22 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Naval Military and Air Force Night 402 Avenue Haig.
23 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
23 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Netherlands and Belgian Night. 402 Avenue Haig.
24 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Dominions Night 402 Avenue Haig.
25 Extr. Gen. Mtg., Shanghai Club, 5.30.
25 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Polish Night 402 Avenue Haig.
26 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Free French Night 402 Avenue Haig.
28 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Norwegian Night, 408 Avenue Haig.
29 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' Greek Night 408 Avenue Haig.
30 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
30 'XCDN Moonlight Follies,' British Night, 402 Avenue Haig.

NOTICE

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. ALBERTO has taken over the management of BOND STREET BEAUTY SALON.

PALACE HOTEL
Room 119
Telephone 18030

-812

NOTICE

Mr. A. J. Brandt, A.R.I.B.A. (A.A. Dip. London) has become a member of this Company.

BRANDT & RODGERS, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

10329

NOTICE

Messrs. British Shipchandlers & Hardware Company was on July 16, 1941, Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong 1932, as a Private Company of Limited Liability, and will henceforth trade under the name of BRITISH SHIPCHANDLERS & HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, at 26 The Bund, Yangtsze Insurance Building, Shanghai.

S. G. CRANK,
Managing Director.

-804

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Our Head Office advise that by Order of the Board of Directors, their Register of Shares will be closed from July 28 to August 9, both days inclusive, during which period no transfers of shares can be effected.

As all transfers of shares on the Shanghai Register have to be effected in Hongkong, it is essential that all applications for transfer reach this office not later than July 19.

A. S. HENCHMAN,
Manager.

Shanghai, July 17, 1941.

10289

"TRANSPORTATION"

It was to give good transportation at low cost that the first Ford car was built. It has taken 38 years of building constantly better transportation to produce the present Ford.

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned are the sole owners of the D/D's Enterprises.

I. J. BERENSTEIN
L. F. LANUZEL.

-770

MUNICIPALITY OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER

ADVERTISEMENT

The Municipal Commissioners of George Town, Penang, require an Assistant Engineer, aged about 25 years preferably unmarried, for the permanent staff of their Municipal Engineer's Department, the appointment being in the first instance on a three years' Agreement.

Applicants must have had a good general and technical education and be Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or possess a recognised civil engineering degree.

They should have had a sound engineering training and experience in Municipal and General Engineering work including the construction of roads, sewers, bridges and buildings.

Salary:—$450 per month for the first year, $475 for the second year and $500 per month for the third year of the Agreement. In the event of the appointment being continued after the expiry of the Agreement the salary will rise by annual increments of $25 per month to $750 per month, the value of the dollar being 2/4d Sterling.

The person appointed will be required to provide and maintain a motor car for use on duty. The Commissioners will pay a transport allowance which at present is $80 a month. A free passage will be provided to Penang with half pay during the voyage. The selected candidate must pass an approved medical examination.

Eight months' leave, on full pay, with passage paid, is usually granted after four years' service, if the appointment be continued for that period.

There is a compulsory Provident Fund for Municipal Servants, of which the person appointed must become a Member. Its chief points are as follows:—Members contribute 10 per cent. of their salaries, and the Commissioners make a donation of a similar sum. After ten years' approved service, or at death, or (with certain conditions) on forced retirement at any time, the amount standing to an Officers' account (Contributor's Subscriptions and Commissioners' Donations with accrued interest) is paid to him or his representatives, as the case may be.

Applications stating whether married or single, and giving age and birthplace, with details of education, training and experience generally, and referring particularly to the qualifications mentioned above, and accompanied by copies (not originals) of testimonials, to be sent to the Municipal Secretary, Penang, Straits Settlements, as soon as possible.

By order

T. W. DOUGLAS
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners.

Municipal Offices, George Town, Penang, June 28, 1941.

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THE BEST REMEDY

for seasickness, says a doctor, is a small piece of dry toast. Or a large piece of dry land. The best remedy for sleeplessness is to protect the home by adequate Fire and Burglary insurance.

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10081

Leaving China?

Some of our readers are going to a new country; many of them are returning to their homeland — in either case they will want to keep in touch with personalities and Chinese affairs. The easiest and most effective way to do this is by subscribing to the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

The "North-China Herald" is a weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" and is mailed to foreign countries every Wednesday.

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17 The Bund, Shanghai

NOW ON SALE!

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

July Edition of the Hong List

Firms and residents who have delayed ordering their copies are advised to place their orders immediately as the edition is limited.

PRICE $25

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT 23RD YEAR (1934)
6% STERLING INDEMNITY LOAN

OFFICIAL LIST OF DRAWN BONDS

Fourteenth Semi-annual Drawing
July 9, 1941

五十鎊債票
Bonds of £50:—

0022	0050	0090	0180	0188	0197	0222	0226	0236	0314	0379	0400
0451	0452	0472	0501	0592	0599	0626	0687	0696	0757	0763	0778
0815	0894	0900	0956	0975	0981	1013	1065	1085	1117	1128	1185
1210	1223	1232	1309	1333	1365	1423	1427	1478	1514	1544	1594
1608	1661	1699	1754	1764	1787	1822	1835	1880	1917	1938	1946

一百鎊債票
Bonds of £100:—

2025	2040	2054	2115	2139	2173	2205	2231	2247	2301	2347	2371
2491	2492	2494	2519	2549	2553	2639	2662	2670	2755	2780	2782
2823	2844	2895	2926	2947	2995	3021	3063	3084	3129	3138	3160
3201	3277	3280	3346	3352	3369	3414	3453	3457	3532	3560	3591
3603	3671	3678	3709	3760	3762	3810	3885	3894	3914	3941	3976
4013	4079	4092	4156	4179	4197	4236	4249	4277	4340	4354	4391
4409	4425	4499	4525	4560	4598	4622	4652	4675	4756	4764	4800
4812	4838	4862	4929	4962	4966	5039	5054	5065	5116	5164	5194
5211	5264	5295	5305	5370	5378	5416	5423	5443	5536	5553	5587
5656	5685	5693	5705	5717	5765	5803	5876	5888	5917	5942	5954

一千鎊債票
Bonds of £1,000:—

6006	6007	6062	6133	6171	6185	6217	6278	6284	6332
6371	6378	6456	6468	6494	6530	6560	6595	6633	6649
6693	6722	6765	6786	6847	6885	6899	6962	6975	6987

本國政府委由有關各部及各銀行派員監視執行
本公債基金保管委員會啓 民國三十年七月九日

The drawing was conducted in the presence and under the supervision of competent authorities.

THE LOAN SERVICE COMMITTEE.

July 9, 1941.

10292

"RIPO" TYPEWRITERS
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FOR SALE

Over the years you have probably collected a lot of stuff you do not want and cannot use. Perhaps these despised chattels are just what someone else does want. Advertise them for sale in our classified columns and do yourself a double service.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	July 17 16.00	July 17 21.00	July 18 4.00	July 18 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.72	29.73	29.70	29.74
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.02	—0.05	—0.04	—0.01
at 32 F. („ 12 hrs.)	—0.02	—0.02	+0.01	+0.01
Wind (direction)	E	E	ESE	SW/W
„ (miles per hour)	14.3	5.6	5.0	3.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	76.5°	74.3°	74.3°	79.2°
Humidity (per cent)	90	100	99	93
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	9	10
Rainfall (inches)	0.02	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report July 17	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.73	—0.02	29.67
Temperature: min. 66.2° max. 79.3°	72.8°	—1.9°	81.3°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	33.94	0.35	25.32

Time and Tide	19/7	20/7	21/7	22/7	23/7	24/7	25/7
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.01	5.02	5.02	5.03	5.04	5.05	5.06
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.59	18.58	18.58	18.57	18.57	18.56	18.55
Moon rises at Shanghai	0.56	1.36	2.20	3.08	3.59	4.53	5.51
Moon sets at Shanghai	14.34	15.26	16.17	17.07	17.55	18.42	19.26
Flood makes Shai. (day)	6.10	7.23	8.30	9.20	10.00	10.34	11.05
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	10.47	12.00	13.00	13.55	14.41	15.26	16.10
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	8.36	9.42	10.30	10.54	11.20	11.46	12.40
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	6.57	6.98	7.76	8.92	—	11.30	11.55

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 17th:—Normal and steady pressure over China. Easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy, locally misty weather.

State on the morning of the 18th:—Cloudy and misty weather. South-south-easterly breezes. Normal and steady pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

SATURDAY, July 19.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	10.00	10.30
Hongkong and Canton	15.00	15.30
Aust. N.Z. S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Colombo)	A 14.30	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	15.30	16.00
Klangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Manila	19.30	20.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	20.00	20.00
Formosa via Keelung	20.00	20.00
SUNDAY, July 20.		
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Chefoo Weihaiwei (via Chefoo) and Tientsin	X 9.30	10.00
Klangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
MONDAY, July 21.		
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Canada and Great Britain (via Canada)	BZ —	—
Klangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for India, closes at 12.00 on 19th.
B Parcel mail for Canada and Gt. Britain via Canada, closes at 16.00 on 21st.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplanes leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails, may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore on July 19, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Royal Netherlands Indies Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kaigan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yunchieng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Klangpei offices north and west of Jukao 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.

Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'sin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

Just Received!
New Shipment of
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PRAMS and GO-CARTS
In the Latest Models
COLOURS: BROWN, NAVY and SAXE
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED, Chinese office assistant, experienced in stockbook keeping and invoicing dyes and chemicals. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected to Box 491, NCDN. -845

WANTED, experienced, qualified bookkeeper capable of handling full set of books. Apply stating full particulars to Box 487, NCDN. -845

WANTED, experienced Chinese lady stenotypist, accurate at typing figures. Apply stating full particulars to Box 488, NCDN. -845

WANTED, experienced Chinese assistant bookkeeper, preferably with knowledge of shipping. Apply, enclosing copies of references to Post Office Box 796. 10322

WANTED, an ambitious young man or lady for canvassing. Printers and publishers. Must be energetic. Salary and commission, Reply stating particulars Box 496, NCDN. -861

WANTED by share-broker firm, Chinese bookeeper assistant, with first-class references. State age and salary expected. Address Box 453, NCDN. 10305

OFFICE boys, with good knowledge of English and Chinese, good handwriting. Only applicants with some experience will be considered. Apply in own handwriting, stating minimum salary desired. Address Box 437, NCDN 10296

WANTED, engineer, experienced in machine tool, smithy and foundry work. Only applicants with a thorough practical experience and first-class knowledge of modern workshop practice and able to control and direct labour will be considered. Knowledge of Chinese language will be considered a recommendation. Reply stating age, nationality and salary expected. Box 430, NCDN. -747

TYPIST. Experienced, English speaking, Chinese lady typist wanted by import firm. State qualifications and salary expected Box 466, NCDN. 10315

CASHIER with good knowledge of English and Chinese, good handwriting. First-class references essential. Apply in own handwriting, stating minimum salary required. Address Box 436, NCDN. 10299

Motor Cars and Cycles

FORD V8 sedan, late 1936, excellent condition and appearance, US$700. Box 495, NCDN. 10326

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DODGE sedan, excellent condition, newly upholstered. 153/H Route des Soeurs, Apartment 36. -933

LINCOLN Zephyr car, 1939, saloon model, in perfect condition, twelve cylinders, does thirteen miles to the gallon. Telephone 12854. 10327

1935 Hillman Minx saloon; 1933 Hillman Wizard, 6 cylinder saloon; 1934 Chevrolet sedan deluxe. Fraser Motors. Ltd., Telephone 21949. 10328

FOR SALE, 1939 V8 Ford car, as new. Box 498, NCDN. 10330

FOR SALE, 1937 Ford de luxe sedan, first-class condition. Telephone 52651 or write Box 434, NCDN. -756

1936 WILLIS, four door sedan. Perfect condition. Economical. Owner leaving. $8,500. Telephone 15480. -734

WILL buy for cash, sell on easy terms and exchange cars, trucks. Telephone 70159, Triangle Motors. -8672

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bill Motors authorized Ford Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Deale.s. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 10009

1940 Vauxhall Ten, US$1,100. Address Box 460, NCDN. -809

FOR SALE, one Citroen 5 h.p. two-seater, in good running order at sacrifice price. Apply 627 Avenue Foch, telephone 71948. -784

1933 Chrysler 6 in excellent condition, US$350 or nearest offer to Box 447, NCDN. -778

Office Cars

BRITISH gentleman requires lift thrice daily, Petain/Cathedral, morning office hour 8.30. Reply Box 396, NCDN. -678

Garages

URGENTLY wanted garage, corner Petain/Cohen/Route de Sieyes. Address Box 383, NCDN. 10309

Radios

WE guarantee to repair your radio. We guarantee the repairs. British Radio Service, telephone 2C797. -735

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995. 10004

RECORD—the most powerful Shanghai-made world receiver! Shortwave reception without serial: 6 American tubes, American speaker $335.—(AC/DC and Special orders). Repairs by European experts. Radio Record Factory 1916 Ave Joffre (I.S.S. Apartment) Telephone 73109; 8 Chusan Road. Telephone 51262. 10188

Boats

FOR SALE: Houseboat, newly painted and completely equipped, powered by six-cylinder universal motor. Address Box 497, NCDN. -913

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

ELECTRO-engineer, B. Sc., allied nationality, 36, single, fluent English, till 1939 production supervisor of large European radio-factory, also good commercial experiences, good references, offers his services. Box 473, NCDN. -780

BRITISH subject, 40 years age, experienced mechanical engineer, knowledge electricity, power-house, factory, workshop experience, needs work urgently. Address Box 481, NCDN. -821

FOREIGNER, 24, not refugee, with knowledge of languages, wishes to improve position, Box 472, NCDN. -808

FOREIGN lady, 19 years old, with good knowledge of English and German, typewriting and shorthand, seeks position. Box 444, NCDN. -789

CIVIL engineer, Lester Institute graduate, seeks suitable position. Three years' experience as surveyor, designer, building supervisor and field engineer in charge of construction in the interior. Knows office routine. Good references. Address Box 368, NCDN. -822

THOROUGHLY experienced male stenotypist, office assistant, seeks position. Exceptionally good worker. Box 423, NCDN. -725

CIVIL engineer, just graduated Hongkong University, open for engagement. Address Box 451, NCDN. -798

Educational

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting. English, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road. 12417

CHINESE gentleman (university graduate) teaches English, French and shorthand at pupil's house in evenings; $3 an hour. Box 210, NCDN. -795

QUICKEST and safest way to learn driving is at George's, 102 Marcel Tillot, telephone 84916. -40

Personal

AN American would like to meet a young Japanese or Japanese-Eurasian lady for friendship and language exchange. Can speak a little Japanese. Reply in English or simple Japanese. Box 486, NCDN. -844

WELL-EDUCATED and good standing Cantonese gentleman desires friendship with high-class Cantonese or Eurasian lady. Reply strictly confidential. Box 484, NCDN. -840

Chinese Servants

COOLIE. Excellent house-coolie seeks position immediately. Please telephone Burns, 20338. -856

NORTHERN house-coolie (also useful as No. 2 boy), seeks employment preferably with European speaking Mandarin. Has been faithful servant past 20 years. Reply Box 457, NCDN. 10320

CAN highly recommend cook (European style) and coolie-boy. Please telephone 23460. -832

COOK requires position. Five years with last employer. Address Box 483, NCDN. -839

WANTED thoroughly reliable baby-amah, care for two children, one and four years. Must be recommended. Address Box 449, NCDN. -781

GOOD cook-boy requires position. Five years with last employer. Address Box 442, NCDN. 10301

COOK-BOY, good knowledge English/American cooking, good pastry cook, many years experience, excellent testimonials. Please telephone 76985. -802

WANTED, Chinese chauffeur. Must be careful and experienced driver. Box 462, NCDN. -809

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED, small storeroom, ground-floor, near Yuen Ming Yuen Road. State rent and address. Box 468, NCDN. -806

SHOP to let, 989 and 991 best part Avenue Joffre. Apply telephone 94593. -797

SHOPS 93, 95, 97 Prosper Paris, corner Avenue Joffre, to let immediately. Apply there or United Realty, Telephone 51987. -783

WANTED from October 1, by a British export firm, an office in central district, about 400/500 square feet, with use of telephone. Particulars to Post Office Box 1744. 10310

OFFICE in Settlement, furnished or unfurnished, with telephone, wanted immediately. Box 464, NCDN. 10313

Wanted to Purchase

STAMPS! We buy collections, good single stamps, interesting covers, old correspondence. Atlantic, 465 Bubbling Well. -841

WANTED, calorimeter, centrifugue and any chemical or biological diagnostic laboratory supplies. Address Box 445, NCDN. -774

WANTED, sewing machine, camera, radio, bicycle. Post Office Box 300. -787

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household, carpets, refrigerators, machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 98967. 1334 Avenue Edward VII, George Young. -19

For Sale—Miscellaneous

SINGER sewing machine, imported, treadle, table-top model. Very little used. Sacrifice $620. Box 469, NCDN. -847

REMINGTON portable typewriter in good working condition, US$27. Address Box 492, NCDN. -851

CARUSO self portrait with own signature for sale. Extraordinary opportunity. Reply Box 477, NCDN. -826

NEW proprietors of The Gardens, 90 Route des Soeurs, liquidating valuable furniture, private sale, starting July 21. Duco-painted bedroom suites, bed-sitting room suite, lacquer screen, arm-chairs, desks, bookcases, mirrors, blackwood, lamps, etc. Every day from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. -815

ONE latest 12-tube Zenith long and short wave radio with push-buttons and automatic record-changer. One latest Buick convertible sedan car, brand new. Address Box 494, NCDN. -790

AEOLIAN player piano. Beautiful instrument complete with large number of player rolls, cabinet and stool. No objection to survey. Bargain US$110. Box 455, NCDN. -793

400 GALLONS lemon juice in five-gallon jars and small bottles for industrial use. What offer? Address Box 429, NCDN. -745

URGENTLY, for sale 9-piece drawing-room set. On view 15 Verdun Terrace, 11 a.m.-1 p.m. -739

SUMMER shirts from $24; pyjamas from $28. Made to order. Imported materials. Large selection of neckties, Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10292

LEATHERGOODS factory, producing exquisite hits for export, invites interested parties and purchasing managers to inspect their samples, etc. For appointment ring up 13757. -446

LARGE Norge refrigerator nine inches 220 volts three years guarantee; one Columbia cabinet radio gramophone, all-wave. 18 Route Delastre. -803

IRON safe size 36" x 20" x 20", new $400. Business Machine Co, 9-a Central Road. -809

COMPLETE Meissen dinner sets, figures, groups, splendid crystalware, bronzes, drink sets. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. -674

STAMPS, old and new: Only Hermes Stamp Co., 685 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 61540. -6734

SECONDHAND furniture, refrigerators, ice-boxes, household effects, bought/sold at best prices. G. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -836

LACE gloves, 20 colours, 75 cents; initialed handkerchiefs, $2.90 each; silk kimonoes, $27; embroidered dinner sets, $40; ladies' handkerchiefs, $3.50 dozen. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10188

TROUSSEAUX, best European linen; Table cover sets, bed sheets, quilt cases, pillows, towels, napkins. Moderate prices. General Magazine, 337 Haig. -231

Clothing and Fabrics

BEDSHEETS, best imported grades, in all sizes. Table cloths, napkins and household linen in best European pure linen quality. Box 43, NCDN. -727

SUMMER shirts made to measure. Poplin from $14.50; Silk $19.50; Cellular $24. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10314

Houses and Land

FOR SALE, very desirable corner site central district near Bund, with three-storied building, area approximately mow 1.5.0.0. Can be sub-divided Reply Box 478, NCDN. 10323

VACANT land 8½ mow, $170,000 on Kwenming Road suitable for factory or warehouse. Apply Cheng 495 Honan Road, Room 402. -799

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, massage from 2 to 10 p.m. -884

MASSAGE, pedicure, in-grown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade from Ezra Road 93-94. Telephone 11964. -879

LADY gives general massage, manicure, 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -778

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -852

BALLROOM dances taught by experienced instructress. Apply from 2-8 p.m., Mme Rena, 261 Gordon Road. -369

Wanted to Rent

WANTED Hungjao Road district, by single gentleman, room with bath, full board, good service, for 2-3 weeks. State price, terms, Box 5625, NCDN. 10265

SMALL, furnished modern apartment in French Concession, by reliable American gentleman. Summer months. Box 351, NCDN. -797

BRITON requires furnished room sole use private bathroom or small apartment in modern building down-town Settlement. Box 471, NCDN. -817

APARTMENT furnished/unfurnished or shop wanted. Give full particulars, Box 482, NCDN. -838

WANTED two-three room apartment, furnished/unfurnished, from September 1. All conveniences. Central district only. Box 494, NCDN. -854

ONE or two room apartment facing south, furnished or unfurnished. Reasonable rent. Box 335, NCDN. -678

FURNISHED one or two rooms with telephone, near Bubbling Well, wanted immediately for office purposes. Box 465, NCDN. 10318

WANTED, Apartment, central district, about four rooms, bath and kitchen. Willing to pay reasonable key-money. No telephone required. Box 374, NCDN. -853

WANTED residence with small garden, furnished/unfurnished. Concession. Southfacing. Telephone 76754 or Box 382, NCDN. -857

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